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DEMAND THEIR LIBERATION!

The following letter speaks for itself:

Wichita, Kans., July 6, 1906.
Judge Frank J. Smith,
Caldwell, Idaho.
Honored Sir:—

We, the members of Wichita Local Union, No. 205, of the Industrial Workers of the World do here and now most respectfully ask you in the name of justice and common sense, and in the name of that stately goddess of LIBERTY that shines like a star over the eastern gateway of our fair land, that you release on bond those innocent men, Chas. H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood, and George A. Pettibone, OR ELSE PROCEED AT ONCE TO GIVE THEM A FAIR TRIAL.

We believe, sir, that we voice the prevailing sentiment of the workingmen and women of these States, and of the world, regardless of their affiliation, when we emphatically denounce the grossly unjust and inhuman treatment of these brave men at the hands of the capitalist courts of Idaho and Colorado, since the beginning of the Mine Owners' conspiracy against them. And especially do we denounce, in unmeasured terms, this last indignity these men, under false imprisonment, have received, sir, at your hands, by your not according them AN IMMEDIATE TRIAL, or granting them the privilege that every loyal American citizen should have under our flag in such cases: the privilege of giving a good and sufficient bond for their appearance, wherever and whenever it might please the majesty of your court to grant them a trial.

Remember Judge, that you, and your compatriots in the West are now making history, and that your treatment of these men, and your treatment through them of the grand Federation of Workers they so worthily represent, will be duly recorded there. BEWARE, sir, lest in your action in their case, a page may go down that your children in the very near future may blush for your sake to see written there.

With all this before you, judge, we beseech you to show a wondering world that YOU, at least, as one of the "dispensers of justice" in this land of the free (!) have RED (not "blue-blood") coursing through your veins, and immediately grant these much-abused prisoners all that is in your power to grant them, to the end that they may have a SPEEDY TRIAL at your hands, or an immediate release on bail in accordance with that "LAW AND ORDER" and the boasted "LIBERTY" that we expend millions of dollars, and thousands of lives every Fourth of July to celebrate.

Yours respectfully,

Geo. Selegist, Secretary.

On motion, above local union, at a meeting held July 15, instructed its financial secretary-treasurer to send a copy of above letter to the "Miners' Magazine," "The People," and "Industrial Worker," as well as Judge Frank J. Smith, of Idaho.

W. A. Pratt,

Financial Secretary-Treasurer,

I. W. W. No. 205, Wichita, Kansas.

The following duplicate letters need no comment:

I.
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Local Union No. 257.

Columbus, O., July 18, 1906.

Judge Smith,
Boise City, Idaho,
Sir:—

On behalf of Charles Moyer, William Haywood and George Pettibone, charged before your court with conspiracy to murder, we demand that those men be released at once. We make that demand because the papers in this locality have from the beginning of this case published long accounts of the fact that the prosecution had an overwhelming mass of evidence of the guilt of the three men; that they could make no real defense; that they were notorious thugs and scoundrels and the sooner they were hanged the better, etc., etc. In our innocence as workingmen, we naturally thought Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would, by this time, be convicted if not hung. How could they escape when the evidence against them was so complete? We, of course, knew that being workingmen they were not entitled to the usual constitutional guarantees and, naturally, thought the courts of Idaho would pay no attention to the illegal and unwarranted manner in which those men were kidnapped out of Colorado. What we cannot understand is, now that the force of accusing the three men of conspiracy to murder, has petered out; now that the evidence does not appear so convincing; now that the prosecution is unwilling to go to trial with its "absolute proof of guilt," you should continue to refuse to release those men? Do you not think enough dirty work has been done? By what right do you now hold these men?

by continuing to act in this case in the same manner as formerly!

Let those men go free at once. Don't hesitate because they are not rich, but only workingmen, representatives of other workingmen.

The courts now suffer in public estimation because of their all too evident willingness to deny to workingmen their rights. Why add to the sum total of contempt, now being held for courts by holding these men any longer?

What good will it do you now?

Local Union No. 257,

Industrial Workers of the World,

(Signed)

President,

Secretary.

II.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

L. U. No. 257.

Columbus, O., July 12, 1906.

Theodore Roosevelt,

President of the United States,

Washington, D. C.,

Sir:—

Under the laws you are sworn to preserve the constitution of the United States; see that all its provisions are maintained, and enforce all the laws made thereunder.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that Charles Moyer, William Haywood and George Pettibone, citizens of Colorado, are now in jail in the State of Idaho, charged with the crime of conspiracy to murder, that these men were surreptitiously and in an illegal manner, contrary to the provisions of the constitution and in violation thereof, taken out of Colorado into Idaho, February 17, 1906, and have since that time been refused, on one pretext and another, a "speedy trial"; that ample opportunity has been given the prosecution to bring them to trial, and that they are deprived, by connivance of the State authorities of Idaho of their constitutional rights to a trial.

We further call your attention to the fact that the trial of these men has, to the best of our information and knowledge, been postponed until February, 1907. We also call your attention to the fact that those responsible for the arrest of these men have from the time of the arrest, filled the public press with statements of the absolute guilt of the three named; have claimed that there is no doubt of their guilt, and have accused them of various other crimes in Colorado and Idaho. We claim, and we think an investigation of the whole affair will prove our contention, that the arrest, kidnapping and incarceration of these men is the result of a conspiracy between the State officials of Colorado, Idaho and the Western Mine Owners' Association to railroad these men to the gallows in the interest of those officials as individuals and the Mine Owners as a body.

We claim, and we think an investigation will prove our contention, that the State officials of Colorado and Idaho, together with the Mine Owners officials, are responsible for the outrage laid at the door of the body of which Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are officers, the Western Federation of Miners; and that the Department of Justice, of which you are the head, should be instructed to make an investigation and prosecute those guilty before the courts of the United States. Therefore, we demand that you order such an investigation and secure to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone their constitutional rights.

Local 257,

Industrial Workers of the World,

(Signed)

President,

Secretary.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade or labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large, upon signing an application card, subscribing thereto to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Roads street, New York City,
(Box 146)

LONDON LETTER

"THE GOVERNMENT OF MANY PROMISES" LIKE OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

Things Pretty Much Where They Were Before It Assumed Office, Despite the Contrary Expectations of the Laborites—The "Trades Disputes Bill" in a State of Animation; and Valueless to Boot.

London, July 8.—The average man is settling down to the conviction that the "Government of Many Promises," the government whose victory at the polls was hailed with enthusiasm by our continental friends of Germany and even France, is pretty much the same as previous governments. Its leaders had promised to abolish Chinese slavery on the Rand, drive the priest out of the schools, restore the trade-unions to the position occupied before the Taff Vale Decision, put an end to electoral irregularities, secure the vote for all adults, male and female, feed destitute and starving school children, solve the unemployed problem (!!!!!), establish an era of justice in the relations between native and white in India and the colonies—and a great many other things.

The Laborists were so convinced of the good intentions of this capitalist government that they forbore to embarrass it by moving an amendment to the King's Speech (the "King's Speech" I might explain for the benefit of American readers who are not versed in the niceties of our parliamentary methods, is not a speech at all, neither is it drawn up by the King. It is simply the government's agenda of business for the Session—a rough sketch of the legislation it intends to take up. It is prepared by the Premier and signed, as a matter of course, by the King.)

After over four months of office things are pretty much where they were before. Chinese slavery, the cry which, more than anything else, returned this government to power, is going on as merrily as ever. Indeed, the Laborists have discovered that it isn't slavery at all, and that the use of that expression in such a connection was a "terminological inexactitude," to quote the Treasury Bench. The hold of the priest upon the school is likewise unaltered. The demand for secular education was defeated by a majority of seven to one. The Laborists themselves did not vote solidly on this question. Mr. Crooks, among others, voted for parental education. The Free Maintenance of School Children has been thrown over. The government discovered (after the election) that its introduction would "pauperize the parents" and "sap the foundations of parental responsibility." (The starving child is to be used as a sort of moral dumbbell so that its progenitors may develop the thews and muscles of parental virtue.) Of course, when a child is starving the parent is always to blame. Starvation among adults is quite inconceivable.

While the starving of the child's body is viewed with Christian resignation and philosophic calm, the preparation of its soul for the better world to which the starvation process is hurrying it, is being taken up in a much more serious spirit. The discussion on the Education Bill, which has taken up two-thirds of the time of the parliament since its first sitting, has settled down to a sordid squabble between the supporters of Non-conformity in all its shades and the supporters of the two prelatial creeds as to which brand of skyplotism shall be stuffed into the heads of the children in the school. The prelatists (Episcopalians and Catholics) demand instruction in the simple and easily digested truth of the creed of St. Athanasius, "Incomprehensible of incomprehensibles" to quote its own words; while the Non-conformists clamor for what they term undenominational (!) religious education—"Biblical" teaching, being convinced that the foundation of good citizenship can only be secured by instructing the child in the beautiful and noble lives of the patriarchs, the sexual purity of David and Solomon, and the wonderful tales of talking asses and be-devilled swine. How thoroughly democratic and representative of the people's wishes the Liberal Government is, you can judge from the fact that recently, when a Non-conformist daily newspaper took a census of the churches of London, it was found that less than a quarter of the population attended any religious service. But the clergy are good servants of capital and expect their quid pro quo. As the Scots say: "Corbies dinna pike out corbies' e'en" (Crows don't pick out crow's eyes.)

The Labor M. P.s introduced a "Trades Disputes Bill" to put the Trade Unions once more on a legal footing. Just now it is in a state of suspended animation. Possibly the government will take it

up at some indefinite date in the future. On the other hand they may not. If they do and if the House of Lords is gracious enough to let it pass without mutilating it beyond recognition, it will become the law of the land. Whether or not that happens will make no difference to the workers. The Local Government Information Bureau (conducted by the Independent Labor Party and the Fabian Society) submitted the bill to a "Socialist" barrister at law for examination and report. The report given was that the bill was absolutely worthless; that it would merely change the method of attack on the unions; that picketing would still be open to prosecution; that the persons of the officials and the funds of the union will (even if the Bill becomes law) be liable to legal assault on grounds of "obstruction" "intimidation" "molestation" "hindering the use of tools," &c., &c.

An overwhelming majority of M. P.s on both sides of the house have pledged themselves to support female suffrage (a large section of British women are ardent politicians, although unfortunately for themselves their energies like those of the men are chiefly devoted to the wrong side). In spite of these promises the government has intimated through the premier that they cannot commit themselves to any definite legislation on the subject. A section of the women suffragists have taken up the position that since they have been treated as political outlaws to whom neither faith, honor nor the fulfilment of promises is due, they on their part are not bound to respect the constitutional rights (including the right of free speech) of those who have broken faith with them. The policy they adopt is to make orderly meetings impossible when front bench Liberals are present. A band of "suffragettes" take up positions all over the building. When the speech is well under way, one of them pops up and asks a question about the suffrage. This being ignored, she repeats it amid vociferous cheers on the part of the other suffragettes. A third statement, the question generally ensures here ejection, which causes an inconceivable din and hubbub. For ten minutes after the ejection there is a temporary lull, but hardly has the Liberal front bench collected his wits and quieted his disturbed nerves, when another suffragette pops up and the same thing occurs again. As questions are cut off after the speech, there is considerable justification for putting them in the middle of it.

The Bill on the suffrage question supported by Hardie, Crooks and the Laborists proposed to extend the suffrage to women on the same terms as it is granted at present to men. (An adult male can be registered as a voter if he is a householder, or if, as a lodger, he pays in rent a sum equal to about a fifth of the average workingman's income.) Present suffrage conditions disfranchise a large portion of adult male workers. The extension of the same conditions to women would not enfranchise one working woman in a thousand. But it would almost double the voting strength of the bourgeoisie.

The Unemployed Question has been left exactly where the Tories left it. The Laborists have made some few futile attempts to stir the government to activity but have been invariably sat upon—and they are very easily sat upon. John Burns, the Labor Minister is usually entrusted with the duty of eclipsing them. The matchless insolence and effrontery of this renegade (whose position and prestige have been built up bit by bit by the I. L. P. and S. D. F., in spite of their occasional querulous yelping against him) would be surprising if previous experience had not made any further surprise impossible. Burns is the perfect fakir. He has "got there." The other Laborists are fakirs on the make. That is the difference.

In India the Government boasts of having preserved "continuity" of policy—that is to say there is a continuity of starvation, oppression and national bleeding to death. The right of public meetings and processions and the freedom of the press have been suppressed with a vigor and ruthlessness that would extort the admiration of a Treppoff or a Vladimir. Political agitators of the very mildest type are imprisoned and fined on the slightest pretext.

In Natal the imperial government is supporting the colonial government (representing 97,000 whites) in pursuing the same policy towards the 2,000,000 natives within their frontiers that the Spartans adopted towards the aboriginal Helots. A native "war" has been deliberately stirred up so that the aforesaid 97,000 may have more land and slaves. Of course they won't be called slaves. They will be "indentured" laborers. The word "war" used in this connection is a horrible misnomer. It is not a war but a series of "battles." Since its outbreak a few months ago 1,300 Zulus have been killed, as many more have been imprisoned to await trial by martial law. Hundreds of kraals have been burnt and granaries destroyed—the women and children fleeing to the hills to perish (Continued on page 6.)

LABOR SCARCITY BOWL

Shown to be Only Pretext to Glut the Labor Market and Lower Wages.

The Wall Street Journal for July 16 contains the following article, which substantiates the Socialist statement that calamity howls about "shortage of labor" are in the main utterly unfounded and only set up in order to glut the labor market and beat down wages:

For several years the usual scarecrow cry of insufficient labor to do the country's farm work has been trundled out and made to do duty by working overtime at this season of the year. Before winter wheat was ripe for the harvest the wires were busy with alarmist reports of lack of field labor to harvest and thresh the wheat. But when the time came the grain was reaped and the rate at which it is coming forward at the primary markets is good enough proof that it must have been threshed somehow and somewhere.

Now and again a similar cry for field labor and unskilled town labor comes up from the cotton belt. But this cry is no new thing. For forty years the employer in the South has been declaring that labor is scarce and not to be depended upon. Yet meanwhile, that great and growing section has planted, cultivated, gathered and ginned a crop of cotton amounting from 3,000,000 to 13,000,000 bales each year. Not only this, but the cotton states have manned their hundreds of factories and kept their millions of spindles going with practically their own labor supply, and almost entirely without the aid of immigration. It is true that the North and the West have furnished some additional labor, but not to any great extent has this been a factor in the working forces with which the South in field and factory alike has gone forward, in spite of the ceaseless call for more labor.

These things could not have been accomplished if the South were depleted of its usual labor supply. That it is not thus depleted is more likely than not. The negro, on whom the burden of crop work still falls in the main, has not in any considerable numbers left the South. He may have left the cabin by the roadside, but he has not gone away far enough to be counted out of the resources which are still available for doing the work that has to be done. He has not gone West because they have little or no use for him there. Nor has he gone North, except for seasonal or temporary employment, in great numbers. To some extent, he has gone to town for the time being, or to the forests, the construction camp or the railway repair gang. He is not out of reach. He likes to return to his earlier haunts and recall former times. He still cherishes his rural traditions so strongly that the fall of the year when cotton picking begins finds him within reach to meet the emergency of the season.

There is another source from which the cotton growing gets its help. The whites are doing more work themselves than ever before. They are utilizing more labor-saving machinery in cultivation than ever before, because the negro could not always be trusted to use such machinery to advantage. With this machinery the same or an increased acreage could be cultivated with a much smaller unit of labor. In some of the surplus corn states machinery has enabled them to double the acreage which one man could look after. A similar process has been going on in the South, and only on this assumption can the capacity to maintain their high rate of progress be explained. The methods of cotton growing have, in spite of traditional observations to the contrary, improved with the necessity of reducing the quantity of labor.

Another factor is to be considered as disposing of the fear of insufficient labor to pick the cotton. A large part of this work is done by women and children. During the ten years between 1890 and 1900 the Southern states increased their population by 4,500,000 persons.

This supplementary source of labor is still largely unimpaired in rural and village communities, from which the young men and women may have gone for other employment. The oldest and the youngest portion of the population is still within reach. That it is only spasmodically industrious may be true. But that the work is done and fairly well done is evidenced plainly enough in the annals of Southern enterprise. And despite fears for market consumption we shall find that when the crop year begins to round up much the same labor supply will be found to have been doing business at the same old stand. The population is there; the money capacity to pay good wages is there. And there is no part of the world where labor adjusts itself more readily to its local requirements than in the South.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MILITARY TRAINING

RECEIVES A SET BACK BEFORE CANADIAN TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, AFTER ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST.

There has lately been carried on from certain quarters in Canada a vigorous propaganda in favor of introducing military training into the public schools. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the New Brunswick Teachers' Institute last December to prepare a program for the Institute itself in June, 1906, some of the members were determined to have a paper on military training read thereat. Having placed it on the program, the committee selected Principal H. H. Stuart of Harcourt, N. B., whose Socialist ideas are quiet well known by the educational authorities, to open the discussion which should follow the reading of the paper.

The Institute met in Chatham, N. B., June 27, 28 and 29, 1906. Colonel S. U. McCully of Chatham, read his paper on military training on the 29th. He went into the subject at great length, advocating the military training of children in school hours, in order to teach them habits of order, regularity, promptness, presence of mind, obedience and ability to lead and command; also to insure them a thorough gymnastic course. Rifle exercise was a particularly valuable branch of the training. Engaging in military drill would naturally lead youths to study the lives of renowned military characters and imitate them. It would stimulate loyalty to kings, etc. Military training was not militarism; but it represented the protection of our institutions, liberties and country. It was intended to train our young men in elementary military exercises, especially the use of the rifle, to defend the country, or to act with the civil or military authorities in the event of riot, insurrection or rebellion, for the purpose of suppressing such unlawful combinations. It was the duty of good citizens to uphold the law. Many an inept riot or breach of the peace had been suppressed by very slight display of organized force. Even in Canada we often had such conditions to deal with; and our citizen soldiers had more than once been called upon to meet rebellion within our borders, responding cheerfully to the call. Now in Canada there were 145 cadet corps, aggregating 8000 members, also Boys' Brigades and kindred organizations with 2000 members more. Prizes should be given to encourage rifle clubs, etc.

In opening the discussion of Col. McCully's paper, Stuart admitted, as a matter of course, the physical value of military training, but showed there was much to be considered on the other side. He said, substantially:

In the democracies of ancient Greece, in modern Switzerland, and even in France, universal military service had done much good, since every free man in Greece, and every man in Switzerland and France was a voter and every voter a soldier. A regime in France worse than

the present was impossible now in France, because the soldiery, under the influence of compulsory education and from other causes, were becoming too enlightened to support a reactionary coup d'etat.

The drawbacks of large trained forces were many and very serious. Great armies in one country necessitated increased armaments in others. Natural resources were wasted in military preparations. Wars were thereby rendered more frequent.

Establishment of a great army by Canada would lead to increases in all other American countries. Europe's meddling in Eastern Asia had raised Japan was rousing China, and both would rouse India. Great forces in Asia would frighten Europe and America into assuming still further burdens. It was time to cry, a halt to this thing.

Soldiers were not needed in Canada to suppress insurrections. All rebellions Canada ever had were caused by the criminal indifference and neglect, if not worse, of the government of the day, as for instance, the Quebec and Ontario revolts of 1837-1838, the Manitoba rebellion of 1869 and that of Saskatchewan in 1885. All were for political principles or agrarian rights, that, after shooting many men unnecessarily, the government recognized. Every drop of blood could have been saved by the authorities granting beforehand exactly what they felt compelled to yield after the troubles. The proper remedy for such troubles as those which called out the military in Sydney (N. S.) some years ago, and more recently in Winnipeg, was not the use of the rifle, but public ownership and operation of all public utilities.

Only governments that rest on the will of minorities needed soldiers to keep order at home. When majorities once had a chance to have their will made into law, insurrections would disappear. When equal opportunities for all obtained in any country, that land would be safe from internal foes.

The tendencies of the age are, so far as the masses are concerned, towards peace and fraternity. When one strong power decides to disarm, her example will be welcomed and followed by her weary army-burdened neighbors. Though the United States up to 1898, had no army to speak of, no one ever attacked her.

Let Canada set an example of peace and comfort, not follow the military spirit of Europe.

The discussion ended here. The two hundred teachers assembled evidently agreed with the last speaker, for no one attempted to defend Col. McCully's position, or to introduce any motion tending to favor the addition of military training to the curriculum of the public schools of this province.

MICHIGAN S. L. P.

(Continued from page 1.)

of the World and render it every service in their power.

The Colorado-Idaho Outrage.

Whereas, The governors of Colorado and Idaho have caused the unlawful arrest and deportation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, on the trumped-up charge of being accomplices in the murder of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg; and,

Whereas, These arrests were made for the sole purpose of breaking up the only "class-conscious, economic organization of the miners in the west; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention denounce this action as a criminal one and that we brand the governors of these two States as criminals of the worst kind, which should not be tolerated in public office; and we call upon the working class to enter a protest against this infamy by uniting upon the industrial field in the Industrial Workers of the World for the purpose of taking and holding that which they produce, and upon the political field in

the Socialist Labor Party, for the purpose of capturing the strongholds of political power in order to prevent any further occurrence of such outrages as this in Colorado and Idaho.

On Unity.

Whereas, To be effective politically the working class must be united; and Whereas, To obtain this unity of the working class, efforts toward that end are being made under the general term "Unity Conferences" between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party; and

Whereas, We, the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan, recognize in the Socialist party of Michigan, as at present constituted, a party of capitalism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pursue our efforts for the emancipation of the working class and recognize the Socialist party of Michigan as a capitalist organization.

The convention next proceeded to nominate the State ticket, as given above.

The State Executive Committee was empowered to fill vacancies and to collect funds for the State campaign.

Geo. Hessler, Secretary.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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GORKY'S VIEWS

On American Capitalist Conditions as Exhibited in New York City.

A gray mist hung over land and sea and a fine rain shivered down upon the sombre buildings of the city and the turbid waters of the bay. The emigrants gathered to one side of the steamer. They looked about silently and seriously, with eager eyes in which gleamed hope and fear, terror and joy.

"Who is this?" asked a Polish girl in a tone of amazement, pointing to the Statue of Liberty. Some one from the crowd answered briefly: "The American Goddess."

I looked at the goddess with the feelings of an idolater, and recalled to mind the heroic times of the United States—the six years' war of independence, and that bloody struggle between the North and the South which the Americans formerly used to call "The War for the Abolition of Slavery." Before my memory flashed the brilliant names of Thomas Jefferson and of Grant. I seemed to hear again the song of John Brown, the hero, and see the faces of Bret Harte, Longfellow, Edgar Allan Poe, Walt Whitman and all the other stars on the proud American flag.

Here, then, is the land about which tens of millions of people of the Old World dream as of the Promised Land. "The land of liberty!" I repeated to myself, not noticing on that glorious day the green rust on the dark bronze.

I know even then that "The War for the Abolition of Slavery" is now called in America "The War for the Preservation of the Union." But I did not know that in this change of words was hidden a deep meaning, that the passionate idealism of the young democracy had also become covered with rust, like the bronze statue, eating away the soul with the corrosive of commercialism. The senseless craving for money, and the shameful craving for the power that money gives, is a disease from which people suffer everywhere. But I did not realize that this dread disease had assumed such proportions in America.

The tempestuous turmoil of life on the water at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, and in the city on the shore, staggers the mind, and fills one with a sense of impotence. Everywhere, like antediluvian monsters, huge, heavy steamers plough the waters of the ocean, little boats and cutters scurry about like hungry birds of prey. The iron seems endowed with nerves, life, and consciousness. The sirens roar as if with the voices of the mythic giants, the angry mouths send forth their shrill whistles that lose themselves in the fog, anchor chains rattle, the waves splash.

And it seems as if all the iron, all the stones, the wood and water, and even the people themselves are full of protest against this life in the fog, this life devoid of sun, song and joy, this life in the captivity of hard toil. Everywhere is toil, everything is caught up in its whirlwind, everybody obeys the will of some mysterious power hostile to man and to nature. A machine, a cold, unseen, unreasoning machine, in which man is but an insignificant screw!

I love energy. I adore it. But not when men expend this creative force of theirs for their own destruction. There is too much labor and effort, and no life in all this chaos, in all this bustle for the sake of a piece of bread. Everywhere we see around us the work of the mind which has made of human life a sort of hell, a senseless treadmill of labor, but nowhere do we feel the beauty of free creation, the disinterested work of the spirit which beautifies life with imperishable flowers of life-giving cheer.

Far out on the shore, silent and dark "skyscrapers" are outlined against the fog. Rectangular, with no desire to be beautiful, these dull, heavy piles rise up into the sky, stern, cheerless and morose. In the windows of these prisons there are no flowers, and no children are anywhere seen. Straight, uniform, dead lines without grace of outline or harmony, only an air of cold and haughty presumption, imparted to them by their prodigiousness, their monstrous height. But in this height no freedom dwells. These structures elevate the price of land to heights as lofty as their tops, but depress the taste to depths as low as their foundations. It is always so. In great houses dwell small people.

From afar the city looks like a huge jaw with black, uneven teeth. It belches forth clouds of smoke into the sky, and sends like a glutted suffering from over-corpulence. When you enter it you feel that you have fallen into a stomach of brick and iron which swallows up millions of people, and churns, grinds, and digests them. The streets seem like so many hungry throats through which pass, into some unseen depth, black pieces of food—living human beings. Everywhere—over your head, under your feet, and at your sides—is iron, living

iron emitting horrible noises. Called to life by the power of gold, inspired by it, it envelops man in its cobweb, deafening him, sucking his life blood, deadening his mind.

The horns and automobiles shout aloud like some giant ducks, the electricity sends forth its surly noises, and everywhere the stifling air of the streets is penetrated and soaked with thousands of deafening sounds like a sponge with water. It trembles, wavers and blows into one's nostrils its strong, greasy odors. It is a poisoned atmosphere. It suffers, and it groans with its suffering.

The people walk along the pavements. They push hurriedly forward, all hastily driven by the same force that enslaves them. But their faces are calm, their hearts do not feel the misfortune of being slaves; indeed, by a tragic self-conceit, they yet feel themselves its masters. In their eyes gleams a consciousness of independence, but they do not know it is but the sorry independence of the axe in the hands of the woodman, of the hammer in the hands of the blacksmith. This liberty is the tool in the hands of the Yellow Devil—Gold. Inner freedom, freedom of the heart and soul, is not seen in their energetic countenances. This energy without liberty is like the glitter of a new knife which has not yet had time to be dulled, it is like the gloss of a new rope.

It is the first time that I have seen such a huge city monster; nowhere have the people appeared to me so unfortunate, so thoroughly enslaved to life, as in New York. And, furthermore, nowhere have I seen them so tragically self-satisfied as in this huge phantasmagoria of stone, iron and glass, this product of the sick and wasted imagination of Mercury and Pluto.

Grant's Tomb is the only monument of which New York can be proud, and that, too, only because it has not been placed in the dirty heart of the city.

To live means to live beautifully, bravely and with all the power of the soul. To live means to embrace with our minds all the whole universe, to mingle our thoughts with all the secrets of existence, and to do all that is possible in order to make life around us more beautiful, more varied, freer, and brighter.

It seems to me that what is superlatively lacking to America is a desire for beauty, a thirst for those pleasures which it alone can give to the mind and to the heart. Our earth is the heart of the universe, our art, the heart of the earth. The stronger it beats the more beautiful is life. In America the heart beats freely.—Appleton's.

BUSINESS DEPART-

-MENT NOTES-

For the week ending July 21 we received 138 subs for the Weekly People, and thirty-two mail subs for the Daily People, a total of 170.

Those sending in five or more were: A. Gillhaus, Denver, Colo, 6; F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., 6; F. Leigner, San Antonio, Texas, 5; John Ocander, Fieldbrook, Cal., five.

Prepaid cards sold: P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y., \$4.50.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We had a comparatively good week this week. Pamphlet orders: Washington S. E. C., \$18.70; Section Tacoma, Wash., \$14.30; Local 160, I. W. W., Tacoma, Wash., \$14; Philip Veal, \$7; Schenectady N. Y., \$7.15; San Jose, Cal., \$5.50; Minneapolis, Minn., \$5.90; R. Katz, \$2.95; New Orleans, La., \$3.50; 30th and 32nd A. D., New York, \$2.58; B. Reinstein, \$2.30; Section St. Louis, Mo., \$2.04; Northrop, \$2.25; Chicago, \$1.54; 6th A. D. N. Y., \$2.15; Hamilton, Ont., \$1.34; Allegheny County, Pa., \$1.60; Branch III Kings County, \$1.75; Louisville, Ky., \$1.60; Springfield, Mass., \$1; J. Wagner, St. Louis, \$1. Books and pamphlets: John Sandgren, Alaska, \$0.40; Cleveland, O., \$5.75; many small orders were received. Keep it up; nay, surpass it.

MOYER-HAYWOOD DEFENSE FUND.

K. Lindstrand, Lynn, Mass.....	\$ 1.50
J. Dahlstrom, Lynn, Mass.....	1.00
R. Cody, Cristobal, C. Z., Panama.....	5.00
G. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn.....	1.00
Balance Montreal May Day, Conference Meeting.....	5.12
F. Hall, New Orleans, La.....	.50
J. Link, Syracuse, N. Y.....	.50
J. Friedberg, Syracuse, N. Y.....	.50
J. J. Kayas, Condon, S. D.....	1.00
J. Ferguson, Tuolumne, Cal.....	1.00
Soc. Ed. Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	5.00
C. Windhoven, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1.25
A. Hansen, New York City.....	1.00
Total	\$ 24.37
Previously acknowledged.....	773.72
Total	\$798.09

THE TYPO STRIKE

The Results to Date in New York—"The Great Ben."

Things are beginning to look pretty desperate for Typographical Union No. Big Six, and the next union meeting promises to be exceedingly interesting. The fakirs in our union always talk as though Big Six were a bankers' association and tell us that what we need is "gentlemanly," "businesslike," "conservative" management of our affairs and dealings with our brother bankers, the Typothetae: then everything would be delightful. It is high treason for one of us "gentlemen" to get up on the union floor and say that we are workmen and ought to mind our own business as workmen and look out for our own interests as such instead of concerning ourselves with the interests of the employers who might be left to take care of themselves.

I remember two instances in which the fakirs betrayed the rank and file of the union to the employers, but in which they also met, with such a healthy and unexpected opposition that they had almost lost the day if it had not been saved for them—by whom? By none other than the great and only Ben Hanford! The first instance was on the occasion of voting for either the straight eight-hour day or the compromised forty-eight-hour week. The fakirs managed their scheme very neatly. Few of the printers knew aught of the matter until a day or two before and a great many did not know until they got to the meeting. Then head-fakir McCormick sprung it that if we voted for the forty-eight-hour week—which gave the employers the power of working us nine and one-half hours a day if they so chose (between the hours of 7.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.), at regular pay, until the forty-eight hours were up—instead of the straight eight-hour day, nearly one hundred of the largest shops would yield at once, which was false: those shops which yielded did so for other considerations and would have done so on a straight eight-hour basis as well, only they preferred to kill the semi-revolutionary effect of the eight-hour day, if possible, on the other workers, the pressmen, feeders, etc. The thing was then hurriedly put to a vote and jammed through with the aid of the fakirs' rooters and the great number of unthinking voting cattle who always do this and kick themselves afterwards for it when they find out how they have been deceived. There was manifested, however, a most strenuous and earnest opposition to this deal by about one-third of the meeting, which grew from moment to moment as one yoked after another saw the mistake he had made. The place was in an uproar and McCormick, a thorough-going fakir, but a weakling, tried to explain that the whole thing was on the level, and tried in vain to stop the discussion that was now taken up, which should have been held before the matter was jammed through. The whole bunch of fakirs on the platform looked scared, for it seemed as though another vote would have to be taken before the incident could be considered as closed. It was at this critical moment that Hanford rushed to the aid of his brother fakirs. Although many straight-eight-hour men who wished to speak did not succeed in getting the floor, Ben easily got it, and the meeting awaited with bated breath the words the great Ben Hanford would speak. Here seemed to be a champion of the eight-hour day many felt. Was not Ben a "socialist" who would tell them what's what? But all that the great Ben said was: "It appears to me that if by voting for the forty-eight-hour week we gain all these shops and thereby keep so many union men off the street, then we ought to vote for the forty-eight-hour week." This was greeted with cries of disgust from the level-headed few, disappointment from others, while the rest of the opposition was demoralized, not being capable at the moment to grasp the fact that Ben Hanford had betrayed them. The fakirs smiled once more and their cohorts were jubilant. The second instance was when at another meeting some time after a member got up and said it was high time that the union printers on the newspapers refused to set up ads for scab printers, putting a motion to that effect. On the instant a fakir named Campbell jumped to his feet and it seemed he could not find fitting words to express his surprise and horror that a "gentleman" should get up on the floor of this union and talk such rank nonsense; that we had no more right to interfere with the business management of the papers than to interfere with their editorial policy. Matters were getting interesting. Speakers in support of the motion seemed to be making altogether too good headway with the "gentlemen" wage-slaves assembled to suit the fakirs and they seemed to look appealingly to Ben—"our Ben" as the S. P. dupes call him.

Ben was Johnny-on-the-spot for them. He got up and started off by saying that the idea of refusing to set up ads for scabs was not nonsense, and then launched forth into a long harangue on the beauties of all workmen standing by one another, which talk kept me guessing for a while whether Ben after all was straight and was going to give an honest talk on industrial unionism. I was not kept guessing long, however, for presently the great Ben concluded in this wise: Indeed, the day will come when we will all strike together and when we will dictate even the editorial policy of the press [grand!] but that day is not yet, we are not yet strong enough to do that, and therefore the motion is unwise and impractical. The fakirs laughed uproariously. Ben had given them a scare for a few moments—Ben is a regular devil of a fellow that way—but he delivered the goods after all. Then one of the "gentlemen," feeling good-naturedly ironical, moved "that the motion before the house be laid on the table until 'socialism' captures the government of the United States." Such was Benedict Arnold Hanford's reward for his treachery to working class interests.

What are the results of the vaunted eight-hour—pardon me, forty-eight-hour—victory! Strict and insulting shop rules, slave-driving and the most contemptible forms of espionage carried on by good "yunyon" foremen old rights and privileges that were once down black on white in the union scale have mysteriously disappeared therefrom, the outcome of private deals between employers and fakirs. The "yunyon" foremen, in most cases incompetent blockheads who could not hold their own with good printers at the case and therefore, "four-flush" it on pure gall, terrorize the men by making them feel that their positions are insecure and seek to crush out all spirit, all manliness, so that more profits may be frightened out of them for the boss, to make up and more than make up for the eight-hour (!) "victory." Many of us would prefer to work nine and even ten hours at the old normal pace, under some foreman of the old school, who had to be a practical printer and not a commercial whip for compelling the maximum amount of profits from our poor carcasses, and who as a rule was a great deal of a gentleman even if he did not always hold a "yunyon" card. We have been paying a ten-per-cent assessment now for more than half a year and no relief in sight. There is much dissatisfaction on this account, as it is equal to a wage-reduction of over two dollars per week, and threats are openly being made by many of the men that they will throw up their cards and "sign five-year contracts at good wages in Typothetae open shops." The poor fools think this is the way out of the present hell. They do not consider that the employer leaves himself several good loop-holes to crawl out of that contract, and once he has the union whipped to a standstill with their aid will have no further use for them. It would not surprise me if the employers declared a general lockout the first of next year. If they do, defeat and annihilation stare us in the face unless we meet the employers in the battle formation of the Industrial Workers of the World, and the entire printing industry—compositors, electrotypers, pressmen, feeders, binders, etc., stand together as one man. It is doubtful, however, whether any collection of A. F. of H.—I craft unions is capable of doing anything so sensible, even in the face of the greatest peril. Their complete wreck may be a necessary sacrifice before the reorganization under the conquering banner of the I. W. W. makes possible victory and finally emancipation. Printer. New York, July 20.

CHILD SLAVERY

Sapping the Strength of the People for the Profit of the Master Class.

There are no limits to child slavery. The problem is not sectional, but national. Statistics show—not poor, dull, old statistics as we know them, but human documents in which every unit is an infant soul—statistics show that according to the census of 1900 there were in that year 1,752,167 children admittedly employed in "gainful occupations" in the United States.

But these figures, it would be easy to show, are ridiculously, though perhaps not purposely, below the mark. Many thousands of children are working under the protection of certificates, in which they are falsely represented as being of the legal age for employment.

A child of ten or eleven years gets a certificate, taken out in her name by an older sister, perhaps, in which she is described as fifteen years of age. She needs to work only a year to be actually eleven or twelve years old, in order to be classed as an adult over sixteen years of age. There are many thousands of such cases.

Then, there are the thousands of child toilers in the tenements of our great cities who are not included in the census returns at all. These are not "employed" in the strict technical sense. They work

KNOWS WHAT'S WHAT

A Workman Accurately Describes the Profit and Wage System.

"The Sun" of July 18 contains the following self-explanatory letter:—

THE CAPITALISTIC SCHEME.

Perfectly Plain to a Wage Earner Who Would Overthrow It.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Many letters have been written by people who claim to know what Socialism is. I am not a college student, and therefore will not attempt to use high sounding phrases in explaining why I am a Socialist and why I am in favor of overthrowing the present capitalistic system.

In the first place I work for wages, when the boss lets me; that is to say when he has orders to fill and can use my labor power. Then I have to do piece work, and the price is so regulated that I can make only \$15 per week. We have slack seasons, when my average wages per week decline to about \$11.

To live I must ask a boss the privilege of letting me go to work, and the wages I get for producing wealth for the boss are just enough to keep my family and myself alive. Since I can't save any money from such scant wages, my children seem to be destined to go through the same miserable existence.

Last year I earned \$585. Rent was \$156 and car fare to work was \$28, leaving me a total of \$401 to live on, or an average of \$7.71 per week. But according to statistics I produced \$2,762.24 of wealth for my boss, and got back in wages \$585, a difference of \$2,177.24 in favor of the boss. This, of course, is only on my own labor. As he has 250 men working for him the total must be \$156,250 for wages and \$600,560 of wealth produced.

This capitalist scheme is perfectly plain to me. I produce but have nothing, while my boss produces nothing and has plenty. My boss hasn't been near the factory since last May, when he went to Europe on a pleasure trip. The factory is running just the same without the boss. I do to-morrow what I did the day before, and the other men do the same. Nothing put a grind to produce and exist, while the boss spends the profits of the products of my labor.

Strange that I can see this condition with only a common school education, while men with college educations can't see it.

Then take the political phase of the labor question. My boss wants me to vote his way and tries to make me believe that our interests are identical. How can they be identical when he buys my labor power just as he would a sack of potatoes, a barrel of flour or anything else needed in his business at its market price? Since our representatives are exploiters of labor, how can a workman expect them to look out for his interests?

In conclusion let me state that when the men of the working class come together on the political as well as on the industrial field in one solid body and take and hold that which they produce, the overthrowing of the present system will be easy. To-day the working is divided by unions, by religion, by race hatred, by selfishness, but mainly through ignorance of their own power and strength. They snub one another, they fight each other, they vote against one another, one race hates another; and the boss, who does he do? Laughs and reaps the benefit, knowing that while they are fighting each other his workmen will never come together and act as one.

This letter is not written in the same tone as Goldwin Smith used in reference to his forthcoming book, because he and others like him try to make Socialism a rank failure, while I take the opposite view. J. G. K. New York, July 17.

CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

Received since last acknowledgment: Section Lynn, Mass., collected from: R. Murphy, 25c; M. J. Quirk, 25c; Y. Gallagher, 50c; Goodwin, 25c; Friend, 25c; Peter Hanson, 25c; D. F. Richardson, 25c; C. Gahn, 50c; D. Ireland, 25c; Karl Lindstrand, 50c; John Larson, 25c; Dolan, 25c; C. Peterson, 25c..... \$ 4.25
Previously acknowledged..... 549.66
Grand Total..... \$553.91
* Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

long hours, at arduous tasks, under terrible conditions, but they do not come within the scope of the census reports. No one knows the full strength of the army of child slaves—surely 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 little ones, probably many thousands more uncouneted.

Alarming as these figures are, they are less alarming than the fact that the evil of child slavery is increasing.—Woman's Home Companion.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:	
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,594
In 1900	34,181
In 1904	34,272



Subscription price of the Weekly People:
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There is nothing difficult in the world, the only fear is that men will be lacking in perseverance.
—From the Chinese.

GLEANINGS FROM CONGRESS—INDEPENDENT DEALERS.

If there is one thing, more than any other, that the inspired paladins of capitalism plume themselves upon it is that their social system promotes, breeds and guarantees independence. If there is any one thing, more than any other, that has been established by the debates in Congress on the rate bill it is the sorry plight of the "independent dealer." Whether the speech-maker favored, or opposed "interfering with the prerogatives of the railroad companies," the "independent dealer" cut the same figure. If the speech-maker was a "promoter of revolution," as the favorers of the rate bill were more than once broadly hinted at by their adversaries, the picture of the "independent dealer" that fell from his lips was often hardly distinguishable from that of a Jahoo; if the speech-maker was an upholder of the "prerogatives of the railroad companies," the "independent dealer" came out like pariah, or a helot, that is, a being of a caste, against whose caste-condition to rave was as absurd as such ravings ever sound to upper castes. Some concession had to be made, and was made off and on, to the hypocrisy of the times. But these concessions, in the shape of "taffy" to the "independent dealer," were few and "broke no bones."

"Independence" is the cry, honestly set up, with which all recorded social revolutions have started, and probably also were carried out. Not unlikely the unrecorded ones also partake of this feature. The noble sentiment imparts swing to the Revolution; it touches a chord that vibrates responsive. Facts, however, facts, of the tangible sort known generally, though loosely, as "material"—speedily assert their supremacy. The noblest sentiment must adapt itself to their iron will. The most fragrant of flowers depends upon proper soil. There were no song-birds in the carbonaceous era. Where the soil is not yet ripe, flora and fauna have to hide their time, and, in the meantime, assume what shape existing material conditions allow. Unquestionably, "Independence" was the sentiment that inspired the breasts of the Revolutionary Fathers. Their acceptance of chattel slavery does not affect the principle. Allowance must be made for hereditary habits of thought. With all the nobility of their aspirations, the Revolutionary Fathers, nevertheless, were bourgeois. It was not their fault; it was their misfortune—as it is not our virtue, but our good luck, that our lives fall in with such material conditions that raise us out of the ethics of cannibalism. The Revolutionary Fathers were bourgeois—oncoming capitalists. Such was the stamp placed upon them by the Era which they were merely instrumental in ushering in. To the exigencies of that Era they yielded, or succumbed. The "Independence" that capitalism starts with, at its early stage of the petty bourgeois, leads direct to monopoly. Monopoly is the Z of the alphabet that starts with A of Competition. The race was run. At the end of the race the "independent dealer" is found straggling behind, far away from the goal, relatively, often absolutely, at the stage when the race started—at the stage when the racers were all petty bourgeois. No wonder the "independent dealer" now looks like a Jahoo, or a helot. He lost the race, and has not even the satisfaction, enjoyed by the proletariat, that its wretched state marks it the carrier of the next Revolution onward.

When a Revolution has reached the stage that a cardinal principle of its start has become a bye-word on the lips of its own triumphant representatives, then that Revolution has rounded up its course. Like the butterfly that dies the moment its eggs are laid, that Revolution is "ready for history." The contempt into which the "independent dealer" has dropped in the estimation of the plutocracy, due to the wretchedness of a plight that even his spokesmen themselves cannot conceal, marks the rotten-

ripeness of Plutocracy to be shaken off the tree of social evolution by the Proletariat of the land.

SCRAWNY CZARS.

No doubt the "Labor Party," started by Gompers, is more than ridiculous, it is disgraceful in that it places the working class aspirations in a light that can breed contempt only. No doubt the schemers who launched the water-logged concern are a despicable crew. Long hanging by the log of "No politics in the Union," they have now turned a somewhat side ways that kicks to pieces both their past and their present posture. Furthermore, it needs no deep penetration to foresee that the whole affair will have a sigh and sink before the musketry fire of the approaching campaign has well started. All this is true, yet true though all this be, the language of the plutocratic press concerning the new political venture is the language, not of aristocrats but of shoddierats, not of real Czars but of scrawny imitations of the article.

What the plutocratic press is indulging its humor on is not the thing that students of the Labor Movement know the Gompers affair to be. What the plutocratic press is poking fun at and heaping ridicule upon is Labor itself, seeing they believe the Gompers affair actually speaks for Labor. To these mouth-pieces of the arson-promoting Standard Oilers and the perjury-committing railroad magnates, the demand of the weavers, who clothe these idlers and their still idler masters, for a fifty-hours-week sounds as silly as the "Rights of Man" sounded to the Russian magistrate in the thrilling Russian story "Ansel's Awakening," recently published in these columns. To these mouth-pieces of cheating Gas Companies and death-dealing Packing Companies, the demands of the machinists, who do all their engineering, for the abolition of "government by injunction" sounds as preposterously childish as the demand of the Roundheads that the Court of Charles I cease slitting noses. The workmen have never committed "appendicitis," as the capitalists call the tragedies that result from the immoral family relations among capitalists; they never ruined whole communities, as the railroad owners have done; they never lived upon the sweat of other people's brow, as the bourgeois does. The workman, accordingly, looks supremely silly in the eyes of the capitalist whose privileges he would interfere with.

It is not so with feudal aristocrats. Their standard of glory, tho' barbarous implies bravery. Their subjects never having been afforded an opportunity to display the virtue are not supposed to possess it. When their subjects strike the attitude of rebellion, the feudal aristocrat naturally smiles. The thought of subjects measuring themselves with knights is, to them, mirth-inspiring. With the upstart capitalist matters lie otherwise. His is the sneer of the pick-pocket; his is the contempt of the jack-daw strutting about in stolen peacocks' feathers; his is the conceit of the inflated frog; his is the swagger, not of conscious superiority, but of conscious inferiority; his is the brag of conspicuous villainy, cynically believed to be for and of all time.

There is nothing more disgusting than the Gompers "Labor Party," except it be the supercilious attitude adopted towards it by strumpet Democratic-Republican press.

THE NEW ZEALAND "PARADISE."

Seconded by a foreign press that is ever greedy for tart news, from scandals to nursery tales, the New Zealand capitalist class has steadily pursued the tactics intended to promote immigration. Without a large superabundance of supply in the labor market, capitalism lingers in distress. It needs plentiful Labor, not to employ them, but to reduce the price, of labor-power, that is, wages. With a supply in excess of the demand, capitalism flourishes. Such excess not only lowers wages, but it brings about the conditions under which untutored Labor will act as a buttress for and protector of the innumerable chicaneries that are the seasoning for capitalist methods. The capitalist class of New Zealand has baited all imaginable hooks to attract the workmen into its reach. Thus New Zealand has come to be known as the "Workingman's Paradise." That the "Paradise" is the usual thorny wilds of capitalism has been more than once proven in these columns from the statistical books published by the New Zealand authorities themselves. Now comes Sir Joseph George Edward Richard Frederick Paul Peter Ward, Premier of New Zealand, in person to America, and furnishes further proof that the Paradise is of the nature of the article known wherever the capitalist holds sway.

Sir Joseph, etc., comes with a thrilling tale. It is to the effect that the milling Trust of New Zealand (a Trust in the "Paradise of Labor"? Yes, indeed, but let's hear Sir Joe) was trying to pay a little as possible for the wheat and char-

figure where the people no longer could stand it, our Government—a Government for the people in the broadest sense of the word—"these are the Premier's own oily words, "stepped in." Expectation runs high at this point. Let's now see what that "Government for the people in the broadest sense of the word" did when it "stepped in." Sir Joseph proceeds: "The heads of the combine were notified that unless the prices came down a law would be enacted removing the duty on flour. The price did come down"—and of course the duty on flour, that is, a duty enacted by the "Government of the people in the broadest sense of the word" for the benefit of the capitalist mill owners, remained in force!

What happened in that "Paradise of Labor," according to this admission, of a piece with what happens in all other "Hells of Labor," America included. The Government is there for the protection of the capitalist. It sets up tariffs, that raise the cost of living and thereby lower the worker's standard of living; next, when the individual capitalist grows too giddy and would kill the hen that lays the golden egg, the Government hurries to protect him against his own folly with threats to remove its guardian wings from over his head. Not otherwise does it happen in America, where rate bills, pure food bills, etc., are enacted and even the tariff is threatened.

Sir Joe is an incautious "puller-in" for New Zealand. He should have framed and rehearsed his yarn better. The climax of a tariff on flour, to his "Government for the people in the broadest sense of the word," is rather an anti-climax. It gives away the snap. But, then, it must be admitted, first, that the Premier's yarn is not more defective than are the yarns of his fellow "Paradise of Labor" yarn-spinners; secondly, that it is next to impossible to spin yarns that will hold in the impossible task of imparting a veneer of "Paradise of Labor" to a common everyday capitalist hell hole.

PATRIOTISM AND ABNEGATION.

The Naval Department having called for bids for a 7,328 tons of armor contract for the battleships Michigan and South Carolina, the bid with which the Midvale Company answered was found to be \$50 a ton lower than that of the Armor Trust. Alarmed at the discovery, and fearing that the whole fat contract would go to its rival, the Trust delegated two of its leading men to present their case before Admiral Mason, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. The presentation was pathetic, it was thrilling, it was convincing in more ways than one. In a nutshell it ran this wise:

"If the entire contract is given to the Midvale Company the existence of the Bethlehem and Carnegie plants (the Trust plants) would be placed in danger. Having no work, the plants would have to be dismantled. That would mean the placing of the Nation itself in danger. The dismantling of the Trust plants would cause their large force of highly skilled workmen to be scattered, so it would be impossible to reassemble the men again in case the Government needed, upon short notice, a large supply of armor, such as the Government would surely need in case some powerful foreign foe were to assail it. The Trust looks upon itself only as secondary to the Nation. Only in order that the Nation may live does the Trust hate to die. In proof of its patriotism and abnegation the Trust, while protesting that it would be ruined by selling armor at the Midvale price, declares itself glad to be ruined; ready, lamb-like, to immolate itself upon the altar of the Nation's safety, rather than die by being put out of business." In conclusion, with many more protestations of pure patriotism, the Trust declared its readiness to take one half of the contract at the price, the ruinous price, the at-a-dead-loss price, offered by its rival.

If a monkey looks into a mirror, a monkey and not a thing of beauty will be reflected. Hideous, grotesque, even ridiculous is the reflex of sentiment cast by the material needs of the capitalist. No wonder even the Ordnance Bureau is reported to have smiled at the patriotic pose of the Armor Trust.

The letter that Herman Robinson, A. F. of L. organizer, has issued to the Interborough employees, assuring them that President Belmont has no objection to the A. F. of L. organizing them, is typical of the degradation and effrontery of the A. F. of L. crew of labor fakirs. The degradation is manifested in making the organization of the men dependent on the employer's approval. What can such an organization be from its very outset, if not an employers' organization only? The effrontery pops out in the fact that this same A. F. of L. crew that now proposes to organize the men with the employers' approval, lined up against many of those same men, in the employers' interest, during the recent Subway strike! What inference is there left, but that they will do it again, if the Interborough men give the labor fakirs a chance to bunco them again? Railroad men, out on this crew of capitalist henchmen and traitors to Labor!

MATTER AND MIND

Following the lead of the State convention of the Socialist party of Arkansas, the State convention of the Socialist party of New Jersey adopted last May a platform that closely follows the rationale of the Socialist Labor Party platform on the purpose of "Government," the theory of "politics," the theory of "economics," and the evil results of the existing contradiction in practice between these principles. The essence of the rationale of the S. L. P. platform is that the "true purpose of Government is to secure to every human being the enjoyment of his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but that under the prevailing despotic system of economics, where the means of production are private property, the purposes of true Government, as admitted theoretically in our system of public policies, are frustrated." Against this position Mr. Wm. H. Leffingwell of Arlington, N. J., takes a stand in this month's West Hoboken "Socialist Review." Mr. Leffingwell pronounces the rationale "thoroughly utopian and unscientific"; the expression "true government" he repudiates as lacking "historical basis," and "Right" and "Wrong" as having no place in "scientific Socialism." Of course, the gentleman makes an effort to prop up his claim with the prop of "authority." The attempt is made in two places. In both places its break-down is signal.

The first attempt consists in a quotation from Engels' preface to the Communist Manifesto. The passage is a short summary of the class struggle, summarizing the principle of the materialist conception of history. The passage is sound. The trouble with its application is that it does not apply. A passage on the centrifugal force in Nature, taken from a standard writer on physics, will never do the office of refuting the supplemental law of centrifugal force; he who would essay the feat merely lays bare the fact that he has only read one chapter of the book of Nature—probably only the preface to the chapter. A passage from some standard medical authority, to the effect that death sets in when the heart is lacerated, will never serve as a refutation of the impossibility of life with torn kidneys; he who would make the attempt but betrays his fractional acquaintance with the human anatomy. The quotation from Engels does not come within a forty-foot pole of touching, let alone refuting the rationale of the S. L. P. platform. As will be shown, the platform is planted squarely upon the materialist conception of history, and is closely knit with historic sequence.

Even more signal is the breakdown of Mr. Leffingwell's second attempt at propping up his criticism with "authority." The second attempt consists in the wholly unsupported use of the name of Marx. Marx has not yet become a synonym with lame thought. Not until he shall have so become, will the mere mention of his name stand as a prop for nonsense, or half-truths, which is the same. There is infinitely more of Marx than just his name, and a good deal more of the Communist Manifesto than just its preface.

The mold in which is cast the criticism of the rationale of the platform of the S. L. P., as lacking historic basis, and unscientific, is a mold that denies place and function to the Ideal in the theory of the materialist conception of history.

There is a type of folks, who, of all things, wish to be taken for "scientific," and whose conception of "science" is cynicism—that being quite cheap, easy of attainment, and apt to impose the groundings. Galileo was scientific, and he abhorred the theologic habits of thought of his day; Lewis H. Morgan was scientific, and he scandalized the owls who looked upon the family as the original unit of society. Therefore, with these cynic folks, whom we may call "Preface Socialists," in order to appear scientific the thing to do is to look grotesque. We recall the instance of a British Social Democratic Federation "scientist," who appeared in "Justice" with an article that was expected to make "havoc of superstition" by "pouring the light of science" in floods over the "superstition of maternal and filial love," and to "prove" the exclusively material and selfish basis for the sentiment. The reasoning was that what is called "a cow's love for her calf" is merely the material selfish desire to be relieved of the pressure of the milk in her udder, and that what is called "the calf's love for the cow" is the need of the physical warmth imparted by the latter. The Social Democratic Federation "scientist" argued that exactly such were the cause and motives of a mother's love for her child, and the child's affection for its mother! What this "scientist" did was to travesty science, to deprive a great scientific principle of its beauty, to hamstring it and to render it repulsive. Quite otherwise does Haeckel, unquestionably the most outspoken materialist natural philosopher of our day, treat the identical subject. With the full and elevating grasp of science he explains the power and beauty of maternal and filial affection as

part and parcel of a material and creative force itself. And before Haeckel there was Kant. Kant's analysis of "die Macht des Gemüths" (the power of the mind) has remained classical. Although "Christian Science" runs the principle into the ground, no scientist to-day denies the power of Imagination often to accomplish results that would seem impossible without material agency; and psychology recognizes Imagination as a constructive force. The long and short of it all is that the Mind, together with its kin Sentiment and Imagination, dovetails so intimately with Matter that it is part of Matter itself, as completely as light is of heat. Translated to the field of Social Science the principle acquires a significance, which to overlook emasculates the fiber of the Socialist, and which to deny renders Socialism grotesque.

As certain, and for parallel reason, as the affection of the mammals is a Creative Force that is generated in physical evolution, nobility of aspiration, the unfolding sense of Right and Wrong, the Ideal, in short, is a Creative Force, that goes hand in hand with social evolution, and has its roots in earliest society. Of course, the staliest conceptions of the physical architect must await the material means to clothe them in physical reality, and these material means give a determining bent to the executed conception; so likewise do the aspirations of the Isaiahs, the Platos, the Jesuses, the Sir Thomas Moores, need as a condition precedent, certain material conditions to verify them. These material means being absent, the aspirations clothe themselves in imperfection, often in vagaries; their substance—the aspiration after human happiness, the pursuit of the Ideal,—nevertheless, is there in advance of the material pre-requisites for their realization and definite shape. In the language of both Kant and Haeckel, the aspiration has acted like a guiding star, a guiding goal, however vaguely perceived,—with all the physical power that that implies.

American history, with its towering geniuses of the Franklins and Madisons to illumine it, illuminates, in turn, the history of previous social or class struggles, and it cleanses mankind of the smut in which it appears daubed upon the stage of the class struggle of the previous ages, and which the "Preface Scientists" would rub into humanity, not merely as part and parcel of its essence, but as THE SINGLE HUMAN CHARACTERISTIC. Indeed, the manifestations of the class struggle before the American Revolution—whether because the light of noble aspirations was still too dim to be described, or whether because the means to preserve the record of that light were then insufficient—do present the human race as logs of wood, or blocks of granite, rough hewn and shaped by material agencies exclusively. It took the American Revolution to bring out the fact that all previous revolutions HAD AIMED AT TRUE GOVERNMENT, as the ideal government that should insure the happiness of all. It also took the fate which rapidly overtook the American Revolution to bring out, emphatically confirming, the fact that the warmest belief in the Ideal cools off, the brightest light of the Ideal grows dim under the material conditions that interfere with its warmth and brilliancy. Effected, as no previous bourgeois revolution was effected, in a territory of unbounded and still virgin natural opportunities, with the implements of production still in a rudimentary stage; effected, consequently, under conditions in which the dependent of one day became, not as an exception that proved the rule, but as the rule itself, the independent artisan of the next day; effected, accordingly, under conditions that rendered plausible the expectation of happiness for all—the American Revolution sincerely held and declared that it had found the long-sought-for "philosopher's stone" of the "true government."

The ignorance of the Revolutionary Fathers on economics and sociology, which blinded them to the actual nature of the revolution which they had effected, and to the despotism that the government they had set up was inevitably bound to run into, neither does nor can argue against the loftiness of their aspirations; nor, on the other hand, does the appearance of individual wolves in human shape argue against the existence of the lofty ideals of the movement, collectively. The absolute necessity of material substructure; the place and function of the Ideal in social evolution; the further fact that the practical manifestation of the Ideal is a reflex of material possibilities; finally the fact of the determining power of material needs to dim the brightest light of aspiration, as the controlling, not the only Force in Matter,—that, and not the denial of the Ideal as part of the materialist conception of social evolution, that is what history and Social Science teach.

"True Government"—the government that may promote the happiness of all—is the latest aspiration that has warmed and continues to warm the class Revolution of the past and the present, and that, periodically all but extinguished, ever reappears with fresh brilliancy at the periodically recurring revolutions of

the race. This square-jointed Truth is the proud conquest of Modern, or Marxian Socialism. We wonder whether any "Preface Socialist" would risk the engagement to plank down a \$10 bill for every time the words "infamous," "hypocrite," "inhuman," "sycophant," and similar terms—terms which have no meaning unless rooted in the Sense of Right and Wrong—can be produced, though perhaps not in the prefaces to, yet in the works of Marx and Engels. Incidentally we would convey to Mr. Leffingwell, who refers to "Marxian economics" for support of his contention, that economics is only a part of Social Science, and that Marx was a sociologist.

The mental phenomenon of the "Scientific Socialist" who denies all place and function to the Ideal is a modern counterpart of the hoary-headed mental phenomenon which imputes place and function to the Ideal only. The former would make of man a grovelling worm; the latter turns him into a mooncalf. The latter would imagine children the fruit of desire only; with the former "the child would come to the hour of birth and there would be no strength to bring forth"—the one and the other remains barren. The visionary lives not in this world; the Gradgrind Socialist is an inert lump;—derelicts both on the track of the ship of the Social Revolution.

Socialism is Science. Science is a creature instinct with Life—not club-footed, but with well-arched foot planted upon earth, and thrilled at every inch with the inspiration of the Ideal.

The Ice dealers of Washington, D. C., are throwing away their scales as a result of the Crusade to enforce the Weights and Measures law.—It may yet happen that the Ice Dealers, in their attitude of wildly casting off the false weights they have so long been dealing with, will come to symbolize the class of the Labor Plunderer, throwing overboard, like pirate ships pursued, the incriminating articles of their trade.

Secretary Taft continues to deliver with undiminished rapidity the choicest chunks of nonsense. His latest was addressed to the North Carolinians. The Secretary is of the opinion that "all that the South needs to do in order to regain her old influence" is to stop voting on old issues. The Secretary does not know that "influence" shapes issues, and that "issues" cast votes. He puts the cart before the horse.

Robert Shaffer, the uncle of J. S. Phipps of the Carnegie Trust, came with his automobile into collision with a train and was killed. This is but slight and wholly unsatisfactory atonement for the terrorism that the reckless breed of autoists is holding pedestrians under, especially along country roads.

Wine poured into water does not improve the water but spoils the wine. What comes of Labor when it merges with Capital is at last in full blast of exhibition in San Francisco. The Labor Mayor Schmitz, elected to emancipate the wage-earners along the road of pure and simple politics, is now exposed as having sought to "emancipate" just himself by a scheme of whiskey grafting whereby he was to make \$2,500 a week.

Considering the fact that the Catholic hierarchy shares no small part of the blame for the defeat of the miners, in that it gave its prestige in support of the unholy alliance between Mitchell and the miners that made the defeat possible, Mitchell's lecture on "The Church and the Man Who Works with His Hands," if truthfully and fearlessly delivered, would prove mighty interesting—an "eye-opener," in fact. But this is too much to expect from Mitchell. What we may look for is praise of this narcotizer of labor, the Church; in order that the "greatest labor leader" may continue his "great" "labor leading" in the interests of the capitalist class, with the continued aid of the Catholic hierarchy.

The fourteen unemployed workmen of London, who seized land for the purpose of cultivating it, in order to live, are to be congratulated on their revolutionary exaltation of life above the "sacred rights of property." They have shown that the English working class is not as yet completely degraded by pure and simple unionism; while they have also put the "advanced labor leaders," a la John Burns and Keir Hardie, who would lead them into quagmires of impotent parliamentarizing, to shame. But, it is to be feared that, apart from its salutary revolutionary influence, nothing will come of this land seizure. The fourteen unemployed workmen of London, if permitted to retain possession, which is unlikely, will learn the lesson that without capital land is useless. With the small farmers of England, who are equipped with comparatively good machinery and stock, going down in competition before the superior capital of the consolidated and bonanza farms, how can these capitalist unemployed succeed? Labor must take and hold all the means of wealth production! Only then will life be assured to it!



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN (shaking his head dolefully and sighing to match)—'Tis sad, 'tis sad!

UNCLE SAM—Has the pest broken out among your friends and carried them all off?

B. J.—That would be sad enough; but what I sigh over is, me seems, sadder still. (More sighs.)

U. S.—Tell me all about it, old boy; I may be able to give you consolation.

B. J. (looking enraged)—YOU? Consolation from YOU? Why, you are the worst of the lot.

U. S.—Come! Come! !

B. J.—I'll show you. I have just seen THE PEOPLE. In it are these words: "Workmen of all countries, unite!" U. S.—Isn't that all right?

B. J.—I should say it WAS all right but not in a Socialist Labor Party paper.

U. S.—Hey! ? !

B. J. (angry)—No; not in an S. L. P. paper! You Socialists don't act as if you want to unite the workmen. You fight everything. One set of workmen want free trade, and, hang you, you have to quarrel with them; another set expresses itself in favor of protection, and you fall like a pile of bricks on them. (Angrier) If other honest workers set up a party for Municipal Ownership there you are jumping on 'em. (Still angrier): If some good intentioned people organize an "Armory Party," why, you begin to throw mud at them. You won't go together with anybody, and you try to smash up everything. You call that "uniting" the working class?

U. S.—What's the matter with you is that you can't read English.

B. J.—I can't? Can't I?

U. S.—Exactly. You don't know what "unite" means.

B. J.—I don't? It means to bring together.

U. S.—And you understand by the command to bring the workmen together that they CAN be brought and kept together on any issue?

B. J.—Why, certainly, simply bring them together.

U. S.—See here. You are quite a shot, I know.

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Now, if you set a platoon of soldiers aiming at a target, which are the shots that will come together?

B. J.—Those that hit the bull's-eye. U. S.—Just so. And what shots will hit the bull's-eye?

B. J.—Those that are aimed correctly.

U. S.—Correct! If you want to have a lot of bullets fall together, they must be shot correctly. If so shot, they hit the same mark; if not correctly shot, they will fall apart. Accident may bring one, or two, or a few more together, but those will fall apart from the bulk, and the bulk of them will fall apart from one another. Bull's-eye is one spot, there the correctly shot ones unite; the whole immensity of space is there for the others and there will be as many spots hit by them as there are sufficient spots in space. So with men. To come together, to be united, they must unite on what is right and correct. There is but one correct thing on which to unite. On an incorrect thing there is no unity possible, because the incorrect things are as numerous as the spots in space that wrongly aimed bullets may hit. Furthermore, to "come together" is of no use unless one can "keep together." Error is so numerous that unity upon it is absurd. When, therefore, the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the workmen to unite it cannot mean that they should come together on error. Socialists know that enough men cannot unite on an error, let alone stay together. THE great scatterer of the workingman is, therefore, not the S. L. P. man who points out the right point and methods; the scatterer is he who fails to learn "how to shoot," who interferences with those who are teaching this art, and who howls "unite," "unite," while he is, in fact, knowingly and unknowingly, keeping the people apart. Now, my man, that's all there is about it. You are misaddressing your sighs.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, DESIRING THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

DEMAND THEIR LIBERATION!

To the Daily and Weekly People—Branch One, Section Kings County, Socialist Labor Party, adopted a good suggestion in connection with the Colorado-Idaho outrages, at its meeting last Monday, that is worthy of being adopted in all labor organizations. It was decided that not only should the Branch as such send a letter to Judge Smith and President Roosevelt demanding the speedy trial or liberation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, but that the individual members should also send such a letter, and, further, induce their shopmates to do likewise, and urge them, in turn, to urge their friends to help the good work along, in the same way. In this manner an endless chain of protest will be created, that cannot fail to prove effective. Push the idea! A Member.

Brooklyn, July 19.

WHY THIS FRIENDLINESS?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the free speech fight recently waged in this city, the Industrial Workers of the World open-air meetings were also put under the ban. This necessitated visits to Superintendent of Police Regan for the purpose of securing permits. On June 23, I. Shapiro, the local organizer of the I. W. W., visited Regan for the purpose, and met with a rough reception. About a week later, Shapiro called again when, to his surprise, he was received more courteously, and told to call again the next morning. When bidding Regan "good night," the superintendent answered "good night, Mr. Klenke." Of course, Shapiro informed Regan of his mistake, and, when he called the next morning, as advised, was rudely "turned down." Klenke is the local organizer of the Socialist party and a staunch supporter of Gompers' A. F. of L. Thus we see intimate relations between the superintendent of police and the A. F. of L. man Klenke, who is also organizer for the S. P. X.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 17.

ACTIVITY IN DETROIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In accord with the logic of events under the present system of Capitalist mis-rule, I was again forced to enter the labor market, to compete with others in selling my labor power. As a result I finally decided to leave Erie, Pa. in search of a master. I finally landed in Detroit, and as I have been here about one month, perhaps it would be well to give my impressions of the Socialist movement in this locality.

We, (Socialist Labor Party members) are holding agitation meetings every Saturday evening, and notwithstanding the fact that I was informed upon my arrival that Section Detroit had no speakers, I was agreeably surprised when I discovered that they had instead three good speakers.

However, not being inclined to fall back from "the firing line," I joined the section, and, as before stated we are holding our weekly agitation meetings. The general result is certainly gratifying, as each meeting is more successful than the one that preceded, both in numbers and attention.

Of course, it is not all smooth sailing, as it seems that there is an ordinance requiring a permit to hold "public meetings upon the streets within the half mile circle," which means one half mile from the city hall.

But then that makes no difference; no matter where we hold a meeting, just as soon as we have gathered a crowd of 50 or more interested working people, the police is at hand with the inquiry "have you a permit?" We generally answer the question by quoting the constitution of the United States to the end "that the right of free speech and peaceful assemblage shall never be abridged."

Last night the meeting was the most successful we have yet held; a number of pamphlets were sold, and the significant fact was that most of the purchasers chose "Socialism" by McClure, in preference to any other.

We also sold quite a few copies of the Weekly People and two copies of the Socialists Arbeiter Zeitung.

The meeting, however, was adjourned about 10 p. m. and just before the close a policeman informed the writer that "there was a complaint that we were disturbing" the patients in a nearby hospital. Of course, as we had no desire to increase the suffering of the sick and afflicted, we closed the meeting and retired in good order.

Jer. Devine

Detroit, Mich., July 15.

MCARTHUR ON MOYER AND HAYWOOD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As the Industrial Workers of the World local here is growing splendidly it is bringing out the good that is in some and the bad qualities in the others who in the past have styled themselves "Socialists." Though this is a new local, we already have over 100 members; and it will be a thousand before many moons roll over our heads. The Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Party men are working shoulder to shoulder to redeem the workers from the nets spread for them by the pure and simpliers.

A very queer phase of the situation here, that according to reports tallies with the situation at other places, is the conduct of the principal figure in the pure and simple A. F. of L. He is a member of the Socialist Party and he has been and is the furnisher of "brain power" to the Gompers supporters. This man is an Englishman, very religious and quite naturally thinks that there is no God in the I. W. W. For we do not teach "the brotherhood of man," as we "roast" the capitalist class. But though Keeling is a believer in the "brotherhood of man," taking his cue from the "neutral" pure and simple political Socialists, of "backward races" fame, he has fathered a resolution, stirring up race hatred against the Chinamen. This resolution passed the trades council here and was also in a stronger form passed by a Woodmen's local at Fortuna; and further when last Saturday night, Editor McArthur of the "Coast Seamen's Journal" was playing to the vicious feelings of his audience and denouncing Chinamen, this Socialist Keeling, who echoes Marx's international battle cry, "Workers of the World Unite,"—this Keeling sat in the audience and tried to pound the hide off his hands, so enthusiastic was he in his applause.

In passing it would be well that the readers of the People know that McArthur, speaking before the Waterfront Federation, said that "IT LOOKS NOW, IF MOYER AND HAYWOOD ARE LIBERATED, THAT IT WOULD RESULT IN DESTROYING THE POLICY OF THE A. F. OF L. AND SOONER THAN HAVE THAT POLICY CHANGED IT WOULD BE BETTER IF MOYER AND HAYWOOD WOULD HANG."

This is the "Labor Leader" who says the sailors got their freedom when congress passed a law giving them the right to quit their jobs. This is the fellow who exposes the unity of the capitalists and then like an ostrich buries his head in the pure and simple sand of craftism.

Away with the Keelings! Down with the McArthurs! Onward the spirit of Industrial Unionism!

C. Perkins.

Newberg camp, Humboldt county, California, July 9.

REGARDING WASHINGTON STATE AFFAIRS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In "The People" of June 30th there appears an article headed "Seattle, Wash. Notes" and signed S. B. Believing that you wish to present the truth to your readers, even though these truths be written by an S. P. member—I herewith present the facts which led to the revocation of local Seattle's charter and challenge S. B. or any other person to disprove the statements contained herein.

On Jan. 20th of this year, three members of Local Seattle, S. P.—R. S. LeBarre, John Gay and J. A. Bailiff, signed pledges promising to support the Municipal Ownership ticket. Charges were preferred against these members and after a farce of a trial—were dismissed. The state committee then took the matter in hand and by a vote of 9 to 6 revoked the charter of Local Seattle.

The S. P. State constitution gives the state committee authority to revoke and grant charters, all action of the state committee being subject to referendum vote on call of five locals.

The action of the state committee was appealed from and put to referendum vote. The action of the state committee was sustained.

Now, let us briefly review the occupations of the members of the state committee and the record of the principal locals voting not to sustain said committee.

Members of committee voting to revoke: Mrs. Mattie Allison; A. Magenknicht, Bartender; A. Jonas, Loughshoreman; Geo. Croston, Machinist; Sig. Roeder, Wood worker; W. Lorentz, Laborer; Mrs. Ada Gatchell, Housewife; Frank Davis, Laborer; Emil Herman, Laborer.

Those voting not to revoke: J. C. Bolins, Contractor; W. J. Smith, Contractor; E. J. Tamblin, Contractor; A. B.

Halloway, Merchant; J. H. Ristine, (Spiritualist), retired; N. H. Cook, (Spiritualist), Contractor and owner of Edmond water works.

By reviewing the above you can get some idea of what S. B.'s conception of the working class element is.

Locals Ft. Angeles, Spokane and Bellingham were the main support of S. B.'s "working class" element. The first three of these locals are ardent supporters of Mrs. Irene M. Smith, spiritualist, palmist, astrologist and God save the mark—socialist.

Bellingham local, some five years ago put up a middle class platform—and has kept pretty good pace with that record ever since; last year they voted solid against the state S. P. platform and voted solid against censoring Berger and the Wisconsin S. P. for political compromise. Four years ago local Spokane had its charter revoked (by referendum vote) for political compromise.

Emil Herman.

Seattle, Wash., July 66.

WHAT IS A BONA FIDE LABOR UNION?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Much is said in the current discussions in the Socialist movement about the bona fide labor union. Those Socialists who conscientiously support the American Federation of Labor, claim it to be the bona fide labor union; and, so claiming, they logically go one step further, and claim that any attack upon it and upon the party supporting it, i. e., the Socialist party, is an attack upon the bona fide political and economic movement of the country. Consciously or unconsciously, they make the A. F. of L. the keystone of the arch, to destroy which is to destroy the whole structure. Those Socialists who support the Industrial Workers of the World claim that that organization is a bona fide labor union, founded on class lines, forming the basis of a class conscious political party reflecting the economic interests of the working class, and constituting the framework of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Conflict on this point will be endless when based on mere assertion and reiteration; an appeal to well-known principles and history will alone demonstrate which is right.

The A. F. of L. is founded on two principles, trade autonomy, based on the specialization of labor; and "the mutual interests of capital and labor." These principles produce a divided, warring, working class, proof of which will be found in the jurisdictional reports and debates in the proceedings of the Pittsburgh convention of the A. F. of L. They also bring about a subversion of working class activities for the maintenance of capitalism. The Civic Federation, and Mark Hanna's oft-repeated belief in "organized labor" as a bulwark against Socialism, is proof that even the blindest may read.

The I. W. W. is founded on directly opposite principles. It believes in industrialism, based on the close dovetailing of all the trades; declares that the employees and employers have nothing in common, and organizes the working class so that it may take and hold that which its labor produces. The I. W. W. is a new organization; but some of its component parts, like the Western Federation of Miners, have given demonstration of its solidarity, as witness the bitter hostility of all capitalism to the industrially, anti-"mutual-interests-of-capital-and-labor" organized Western Federation, which is able to stand alone, without the support of either Mitchell or Gompers, and grow in strength, despite the attacks of the brigands composing the Mine Owners' Association! Contrast A. F. of L. impotency with I. W. W. potency; the capitalism of the A. F. of L. with the Socialism of the I. W. W.!!

To Socialists who know the fundamental principles of Socialism, as well as the principles and history of contemporary trades unionism in this country, there should be no difficulty in deciding the question, what is a bona fide labor union? Likewise should there be no difficulty in deciding what is a bona fide Socialist party, and understanding where the danger to the bona fide political and economic movement of the working class really lies.

Brooklynian.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18.

AS TO THE LABEL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There are moments when silence is a cardinal virtue. And there are moments when silence is a crime. The time of the second convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will be taken up with questions of such vital importance, that it is of importance just now that we realize the weight of these questions. The rank and file should discuss these questions, and the wider the scope of this discussion the better.

One of the questions that this convention must give serious consideration to, is the question of the Red Label. There is a tendency at present in the I. W. W. to make this label a sacerdotal appendage, to make it the paramount factor in

the organization. Already we hear such expressions as, "prove your loyalty to the organization, by patronizing the label," or "do not be ashamed of your colors, demand the label," or "give your brothers in the organization your support by pushing the label." Does it not seem as though we are losing our bearings; that we are drifting into dangerous waters?

Is not the label a chattel of the employing class? Do they not always receive the lion's share of benefit derived from the demand of the label? Is it true that we made a mistake at our first convention in declaring we, the workers had nothing in common with our employers? And are we going to emphasize the fact that we made this mistake by blazoning our product with the badge of wage servitude, and emblem of identity of interest between employer and employee, (the union label)?

Or is it true that we made a mistake at our first convention in adopting a label, thereby saving a rotten plank of the old A. F. of L. hulk, to incorporate in our construction of unionism?

If it is true that we have nothing in common with our employers then it is equally true we have no need of a label. As soon as a label becomes of importance to the employing class, it ceases to be of benefit to the working class. It becomes a medium of exchange between the employer and unscrupulous union officials. It ends by being the greatest source of revenue of the labor fakir. It divides our class, and precipitates a conflict where harmony should prevail.

Does the I. W. W. as at present constituted stand for all the working class or only a part of the working class?

Are we going to use the red label as a lash to compel the workers to smoke an inferior grade of cigars, wear an inferior grade of clothing, and eat adulterated foods? Are we, in a word, going to peddle the red label among the employers as does the A. F. of L.? Or, are we going to prove our class consciousness at our next convention and consign the red label to the junk heap, there to keep company with all the defunct adjuncts of an obsolete doctrine of impotent unionism?

B. S. Frayne,
Member Recruiting Union
No. 6, I. W. W.
Cincinnati, O., July 14.

SELF-EXPLANATORY.

I.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
Of the Dominion of Canada.

Headquarters of National Executive Committee, and Office of National Secretary.

London, Canada, July 15, 1908.

Editor of the Weekly People:

Dear Sir and Comrade:—We have received a communication from Section London, requesting information from their N. E. C. concerning communications that have appeared in The People from time to time from former members of the party, which would lead a person to think they were connected with the party at present; but which is not so; and also requesting us to have their communication, which we inclose, published in the Weekly People.

The N. E. C. hopes that you will attend to same; as we believe the publication will have a tendency to wake up the former comrades of those cities, and get them in line again, thereby helping to make a strong Canadian movement.

I remain, fraternally yours,
Thomas Maxwell,
National Secretary.

798 Dundas Street.

II.

(Enclosure.)

London, Ont., July 9, 1908.
T. Maxwell, Esq., National Secretary,
Socialist Labor Party of Canada,

Dear Sir and Comrade:—

In response to the call of the National Executive Committee for contributions for an organizers' fund for the purpose of placing an organizer in the field to reach the Western Federation of Miners in parts of British Columbia, Section London guarantees at least six dollars (\$6.00) per month, with indications of increasing this amount.

Section London, in addressing this communication to the N. E. C., desires that it be published in the Weekly People and wishes to ask the N. E. C. if those self-styled "comrades" from Toronto, Hamilton, and other places, whose names, as writers appear in the columns of the Weekly People from time to time, are members of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada and if they are subscribing to this fund?

Having watched the reports in the minutes of the N. E. C. in the columns of The People, and having noticed no recent communications from S. L. P. Sections in Toronto and Hamilton, which places were formerly very active in the movement, we are led to believe that the former comrades in these places must

consider the S. L. P. no longer necessary, and if they do, on what grounds do they base their conclusions?

While the members of Section London, S. L. P., have been instrumental in organizing a good, strong local of the Industrial Workers of the World here, they consider that to put both it and the S. L. P. in the best position to continue the fight, they must still carry on the propaganda of the S. L. P. as actively as ever. And we are pleased to state that all the open air meetings held regularly this year Saturday evenings on the Market Square have been well attended and great interest shown by all those present.

Press Committee,
Section London, Canada.

N. B.—There are no Sections of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada in either Toronto or Hamilton; neither are there any members-at-large in either of these places.

National Secretary,
S. L. P. of Canada.

THE A. F. OF L. IN THE SOUTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Daily People must live if the wage workers desire emancipation and the full product of their labor. It is their defender and it fearlessly puts their case before the readers of the world in the boldest type possible.

If any one ever doubted that the A. F. of L. was and is in league with the Employers and Manufacturers Association he has but to follow how the Organizers of the A. F. of L. are betraying the underpaid workers of that organization when they strike for better conditions. If Barnum had lived to this day he would have found a large school of clowns to select from to amuse the patrons of his circuses.

There are several strikes here and it is amusing how the A. F. of L. trades councils and organizers and labor leaders (?) are defending the employers as the corporation lawyers are defending the interests of monopolies and trusts in the Cabinet and Congress at Washington.

The molders are on strike here in all the foundries for an advance of 25 cents per day while the machinists, engineers, blacksmiths and patternmakers, all A. F. of L. men are scabbing against them and working side by side with non-union men and strike breakers from all over the country. The A. F. of L. leaders and organizers say the shops are fair so long as the other affiliated crafts are not directly (?) effected.

The A. F. of L. freight handlers are also on strike for an advance of 5 cents per hour and nine hours for a day's work. The A. F. of L. Dock Council, which had endorsed their demand three months ago, sat down on them, because the superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad informed them (the A. F. of L. Dock Council) that the company would employ strike breakers before it would submit to the freight handlers union. Immediately the Council met and decided that unless the strikers would return to work on the terms of the company, which were ten hours instead of nine as demanded, they would decide not to support the strikers. Hence, the strike collapsed and there was a scramble to return back to their masters.

The next act was a comic dialogue between the A. F. of L. Trades Council and a delegation of Retail Clerks. The clerks had induced the employers where union clerks are employed to close at 6 p. m. on Saturdays, but a certain clothier who employs union clerks decided that he would keep open until 10 on Saturday to accommodate the wage slaves who receive their wages at 7 and 8 p. m. on Saturdays, so our clerks who don't class themselves wage slaves—because of their aristocracy—deemed it an indignity to comply with the master's orders to work till 10. They, therefore, did as the rats at the council described by Aesop: lay their grievance before their Council, so a committee would be appointed to call on the recalcitrant clothier to compel him to close at 6 p. m. but instead the Retail Clerks delegation received a solar plexus reception and was told to go home, work faithfully, and obey their master and sin no more. Thus closes one of the many chapters of A. F. of L. duplicity in New Orleans.

The A. F. of L. motto is: "Pay your per capita and hush, as an injury to one is an injury to none; so make your point and look to number one."

Frank Hall, Sr.

New Orleans, La., July 14.

TWO DECLARATIONS OF INDEPENDENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The writer succeeded in getting on the program, as one of the speakers, on the 4th, at Tamaroa, a town north of here where there was a big celebration. There were two other speakers, a pure and simple Socialist and a pure and simple unionist. The pure and simple Socialist spoke first. He ignored "the Fourth" and the American revolution altogether,

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. F., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—What other power but that of organization has the Working Class to enforce its political decrees with? It has none other. If the economic organization of Labor "cannot have that power," then the only logical conclusion would be that the emancipation of the Working Class is an idle dream. It is a contradiction in terms to deny the power of economic organization to down the capitalist by enforcing the fiat of the ballot, and then to expect that same ballot to enforce itself.

I. WINDHILL, ENG.—The price of labor-power, like that of all other commodities, will, normally, be equal to its exchange value. Consequently, the lower the price of the goods which the worker needs, the lower will be his exchange value and his wages. It follows that co-operative stores which afford lower prices, must, so soon as they become general, lower the exchange value and thereby the wages of the working class.

Note, however, that such a lowering of wages does not lower the worker's standard of living. It, however, does tend to promote the lowering of his standard of living, in other words, the permanent lowering of the price of labor-power below its exchange value. The point so expressly stated by Marx, with regard to the difference between the commodity labor-power and other commodities, in the matter of price and value, here assumes importance. Upon the commodity labor-power there presses permanently all the adverse causes that, with other commodities, affect them only temporarily. As a result the price of labor-power is pressed steadily and permanently below its exchange value, which means deterioration of Labor, by reducing the standard of living. Now, then, that being the case, anything that tends to lower the exchange value of labor-power has a tendency to help along the already strong enough tendency of lowering the price (wages) of labor-power below its exchange value, and thereby urging on the worker's declining standard of living and his deterioration.

but showed up the effects of capitalism and gave the remedy: "Cast your ballot for the Socialist Party."

Next came the pure and simple unionist, and said he would admit things were not as good as they might be, but if the farmers would organize in a pure and simple union, their conditions would be O. K. He spoke of the Revolutionary forefathers and said this country was not Europe. He then "knocked" the other speaker some and sat down. The pure and simple Socialist speaker assured one of his comrades that that was a step towards Socialism.

Then the writer took the platform. Stepping forward, he unrolled the red banner of the Industrial Workers of the World and hung it up in full view, which caused the crowd to increase by one-third. He immediately took up the American revolution and three of the leading men in it, viz., Paine, Jefferson and Madison. He quoted from the "Rights of Man," "Common Sense," "The Crisis"; took the Declaration of Independence and quoted the preamble to it in full, and then dropped back and brought up the different social systems, the different slaveries, the class struggle and our forefathers part in it. Then the development of the tool, up to the highest forms of capitalism, the trusts, was described, and the freeing of the human race of all forms of slavery by the socialization of the tools of production, the machines and the trusts, under Socialism, was set forth. This was followed up by a reading of the new declaration of independence written one year ago at Chicago: the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The description of the evolution of the tool included a description of an electric farm clipped from the Du Quoin Courier. I did not forget to explain first, the sub-division of Labor and how the employer, through the taking of surplus value got possession of all the inventions and all else; second, how the small farmer was simply a peasant and the capitalist would make him a serf; concluding by showing him his place in the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party.

I could see even old gray-headed men nodding approval of what I said. I must have hit the bull's-eye for the bourgeois were very indignant and declared, so I heard, that it was terrible. I ought to have been taken down; that my talk was rank anarchy. There were six or seven hundred people there. The slaves of the mines were well pleased to see the little farmers get their drubbing for, as a rule, the latter feel above the wage slave, although they are worse off in the long run.

John M. Francis.

DuQuoin, Ill., July 13.

tion. For this reason co-operative stores, useless at best, tend to be harmful.

A. A. C., NEW YORK.—There is manifestly a different spirit rising. Labor is now seen striking full and square the shield of the capitalist class. 'Twas not so before.

T. F. D., GLOBE, ARIZ.—Read critically the Labor Reports issued by the New Zealand Government itself. The reports are gotten up with a great flourish of radical rhetoric. The facts, nevertheless, when critically examined tell the tale of galling wage slavery.

L. T. U., MUNCIE, IND.—The theory of the Japanese constitution is theocratic. Marquis Ito, the framer of the constitution, and the commentator thereon, says: "The Emperor is Heavendescended, divine and sacred . . . He shall not be made the topic of derogatory comment nor of discussion." Oddly enough, such crass theocracy appears in Japan coupled with a representative Government. After all, the only difference between Japan and other monarchies, which have an elective parliament, is that in Japan the theocratic principle is stated, in the European monarchies it is hinted at by the "by the grace of God" crown.

Next question next week.

A. L. C., STOCKTON, CAL.—The "check-off system" is a system under which the employer delivers to the employee his wages, less a certain amount that he checks off. The amount so checked off is for a variety of purposes. Two are the most common. One is to reimburse the employer for the goods the employee bought at the company's store. This is a cruel process; hence the stores have acquired the name of "pluck-me stores." The other purpose is to pay the employee's Union dues, Union fines, etc. In these instances the employer acts as the financial secretary of the Union. The devilry that that means is obvious. The employer is a partner with the fakirs who run the Union, and who run it so as to please him in return for his making their fees a sure thing.

F. J. F., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Bryan, as a presidential candidate in 1908, will be a disappointment to his previous admirers. He was picturesque as one who dipped his pen in earthquakes and his tongue in eclipses. As the candidate of a "safe and sane" Democracy and the elements whom such "safety and sanity" will attract, he will look, not washed, but washed out.

Next question next week.

A. E. B., NEW YORK.—The scalp of the "World's" editor could not be taken in that case. His point was well made. Of course, it was well made, not against "Socialist logic," but against "Spargio logic." It certainly is illogical to start from the correct premises that wealth is concentrating, and then seek to prove the point by showing that the millionaires are increasing many hundred per cent. more rapidly than the population. The "World's" article was a well-merited satire upon this British Social Democratic Federationist, whose Socialism consists in ranting.

W. W., NEWARK, N. J.—We are of the opinion that the question of the S. L. P. supporting Haywood for Governor rests, under Sec. 7 of Art. XI. of the Constitution, with the State Executive of the Colorado S. L. P.—But remember, this office has no authority to interpret the Party Constitution.

F. U., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Your letter mistakenly asserting that the subject of dispute between your S. P. and the S. L. P. was the matter of "immediate demands," and extensively arguing on that false tack, was published in The People, with a foot-note challenging your error by stating what the actual subjects of dispute are. If honesty was your purpose, there was but one of two things to do—either admit your error, or show wherein we erred. For either space will be granted you. It is no "reply" to now demand space for mere vilifications, without the slightest allusion to the subject that you falsely raised. For that sort of thing space is denied you.

J. R., WALLACE, IDA.—The activity in Crescent City and Eureka, Cal., is not "spontaneous combustion." It is the work of an I. W. W. organizer, who evidently shows S. L. P. training in grappling with the Labor Question.

A. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The suggestion is clever. It should be submitted to the headquarters of the I. W. W. in Chicago.

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New
Reads street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798
Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reads street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

PARTY PRESS SINKING FUND.

Amest the final liquidation of the
mortgaged debt on the machinery of the
Party plant, the National Executive
Committee, S. L. P., at its meeting held
on July 1, 1906, decided to create the
above fund for the purpose of gradually
discharging ALL the indebtedness resting
upon the Party's plant by taking up,
as fast as funds can be collected, the
loans due to Party members.

The principle to be emphasized that
behind every dollar loaned to the Party
by its members stands the entire Party
as a living guarantee.

Collect where you can and send all
contributions to the National Secretary who
will make regular acknowledgments in
the Daily and Weekly People.

Received up to Saturday, July 21, the
following contributions:

J. J. Meighan, Coatesville, N. J., \$ 1.00	
Frank Hall, sr., New Orleans, La. 1.00	
A. Gollstepper, New York, sur- plus of expenses for work done for merchant at Tientsin, China 2.00	
Kentucky State Executive Com- mittee 5.00	
Section Louisville, Ky. 5.00	
Section Cleveland, Ohio, collected from: P. C. Christiansen, \$1; John D. Goerke, \$1; R. Zillmer, \$1; John Heidenreich, 50c; P. J. Steinmann, \$1; Fred Mucho, \$1; Gustave Weickert, \$1; Frank Kosch, \$1; Kuhn, 50c; Furst, 50c; John Kircher, \$1; Rud. Boehm, 50c; W. F. Kruse, \$1; Burt Rugg, 50c; H. Hueber, 50c; Paul Dinger, 50c; Aug. Wroner, 25c; H. Alzahn, 50c; Wm. Kuntz, 25c; Jos. Konrad, 50c; Richard Koepfel, \$1; L. M. Wieder, 50c; Jos. Palfy, 25c; I. Kronman, 50c; C. H. Allholz, 50c; Kaspar Schuster, \$1; J. H. Foerster, 50c; Joe Reiman, 50c; Johann Szep, 50c; Wm. Hofman, \$1; R. Grimm, 25c; G. Duerr, 50c; Otto Oertel, 25c; James Matthews, \$1; A. Boesche, 25c; R. M. Cohen, 25c; L. Bergen, 25c; A. Behner, \$1; Cash, 25c; Herman Sherbarth, 25c. Total (more to come) 24.50	
August V. Westerlund, New York City 2.00	
Total 50.00	
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.	

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above
committee was held on Friday, July 20, at 2-6
New Read's street. A. Olson in the chair.
Present were: Crawford, Jacobson,
Olson, Teichlauf, Schwenc, Walsh,
Zolet, Heyman, Moren and Vaughan.
Absent and excused: Katz, Coddington.
Absent without excuse: Schmidt and
Anderson. The financial report for the
two weeks ending with July 14 showed
receipts \$80.45; expenditures \$168.92.

Report of Committees: The committee
chosen at the last meeting for the pur-
pose of suggesting a second name for
candidate for National Secretary, as pro-
vided by the Party constitution, submit-
ted a report with two names. It was
decided to select F. A. Olpp as the candi-
date.

The Party Press Committee thereupon
rendered a lengthy report of an investiga-
tion had as to a matter in dispute in
the mechanical department. There being
a mass of detail consuming a great deal
of time in discussion, the hour had
grown very late when the report of the
committee was finally adopted and their
recommendation concurred in and it was
decided to hold an adjourned meeting on
Friday, July 27, for the purpose of dis-
posing of the remainder of the business.
Absentee members will please take
notice.

Timothy Walsh,
Recording Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. London,
July 15, Weber in chair. Emery and
Weitzel absent; Weitzel excused.

Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From J. P. Courtenay,
organizer of Section London, guar-
anteeing for section at least \$6.00 a
month, (with prospects to increase same)
for six months, to put an organizer in
British Columbia; also inquiring wheth-
er Toronto or Hamilton have Sections
and what they are doing towards this
fund; and, further, requesting that the
N. E. C. forward communication to the
Weekly People to have same published.
Same was received and Secty was in-

structed to reply that there are no Sec-
tions in Toronto or Hamilton or even
members at large; and also to forward
communication to the Weekly People to
have same published.

Report: Comrade Haselgrove reported
ordering 1000 constitution with due book
combined, at \$25.00 per thousand. The
N. E. C. then held a discussion on or-
ganization, agitation, etc., and came to the
conclusion that the time is ripe for the
Industrial Workers of the World to send
an organizer throughout the province.

Adjourned. W. D. Forbes, Rec. Sec-
retary.

Note—All monies sent to help put or-
ganizer in British Columbia will be ac-
knowledgeed by J. P. Courtenay, 144
Duchess Ave. London, Ont., or Wm.
Griffiths 1514 Westminster Ave, Van-
couver, B. C. Canada.

OHIO S. E. C.

Meeting of July 16 called to order by
Jas. Rugg. Members all present. Minutes
of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications: From Wm. R. Fox of
Cincinnati. Fox reports on matters in
Cincinnati and accepts position as state
organizer; also accepts the proposition
of the S. E. C. regarding his article to
be published as campaign leaflet. Mat-
ters were laid over for new business.

From West Side Printing House bill
(\$6.50), for printing candidates names on
petition blanks. Ordered paid.

From N. E. C. relating to fund for the
publication of the Sue books; and also
Sinking fund. Referred to various Ohio
sections.

Bill of \$34 covering expenses of Ohio
delegate to N. E. C. was ordered paid.

Petition blanks were reported ready
and will be sent out shortly.

Action on Fox letter resulted as fol-
lows: To accept Fox as organizer of
state. Itinerary as roughly outlined takes
in Hamilton, Lima, Potosi, and Toledo.
The organizer will have same license
regarding rates and will be paid the
same salary as former organizers, Bohn
and Gilhays.

It was decided to solicit orders for
leaflets.

Time to vote on resolution sent out
by S. E. C. was extended to next meeting
of Committee.

Minutes of S. E. C. meeting of July
16, were ordered printed in The People.

Report from Section Cleveland on
sinking fund was received. The sum of
\$25 has been collected so far; fifty dol-
lars were sent to New York; \$25 from
sections' treasury, same to be paid back
from pledges.

Ohio's delegate to N. E. C. was re-
quested to send on names of donors to
fund as per request from New York.

Receipts, none; expenditures, \$40.50.
Burt Rugg, Recording Sec'y.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 AT
THE STREET MEETING

(Written for The People by B. S.
Frayne, Cincinnati, O.)

The street meeting may not develop
the vainglorious, but it is here they
bob up serenely with a countenance
that seems to say "on my shoulders
rests the responsibility of saving the
nation from an impending folly." And
these same would-be saviors of the
capitalist system, who itch to show
what they believe is profound knowl-
edge, on investigation are found to be
very shallow mentally.

At one of our late street meetings,
a young fellow said to me, as I went
through the crowd offering for sale our
literature: "My friend, will you step
to the outskirts of the crowd? I have
a few questions to ask and cannot wait
until the speaker finishes."

I followed him out, and then turn-
ing to me he said:
"I would like to have the crowd hear
my questions and your answers, but I
have an engagement and cannot wait;
now, Socialism would destroy the in-
dividual prerogative, would it not?"

I answered "No," and then asked him
how much a day he received. He an-
swered 150 cents.

I told him that under a Socialist ad-
ministration he would receive the value
of all he produced, which would be
several times the amount he received
at present.

"But, aside from this," said I, "allow
me to inquire what under the sun
prompted you to defend a system that
allows you, by the exercise of your in-
dividual prerogative, the paltry sum of
\$1.50 per day?"

As he threw back his head he said:
"The spirit of '76."

I replied: "If you really possessed
that spirit, it would prompt you to fight
a system that robs you of what should
accrue to you by the exercise of your
individual prerogative. The only ones
among us to-day that are justified in
defending the system are those who
can profit by the system. You who by
the exercise of your individual preroga-
tive can squeeze but \$1.50 per day from
it, should be among those who are pro-
testing. You should be a member of

the Industrial Workers of the World,
who are organized to take and hold
that which they produce."

He replied: "I do not believe in con-
fiscation."

"Yet," I said, "you claim to be moved
by the spirit of '76. Think of the tea
that was thrown overboard. Think of
the defiance of those of '76, who repu-
diated the oath of their fathers. If
they could hear you, a poor exploited
wage slave of 1906, claiming allegiance
to the spirit of '76, and yet balking at
the sound of the word confiscation,
they would weep bitter tears."

"Well, anyhow," he replied, "you peo-
ple talk nonsense. You claim the work-
er and employer have nothing in com-
mon, when our interests are so dove-
tailed that they are identical."

I asked him to kindly point out some
things that were common to both. He
seemed in deep thought for a few mo-
ments and then, with a smile that
seemed to be a blending of desperation
and foolishness, he said: "Air and wa-
ter."

"Granted," I replied; "now, let us
see how these two classes, under the
present system, jointly enjoy these two
things. Let us take air first. You, the
wage slave, all day long are cooped up
in an ill-ventilated shop, while your
employer sits in an office where the
ventilation is almost ideal. At night
you sleep in a small ill-ventilated room
in a congested district, while he has a
large well-ventilated sleeping room, in
a mansion in the suburbs; and when he
dies of this he can go to Cape May,
Old Point Comfort, or some mountain
resort, while you must swelter and pant
in this industrial inferno. Now, let us
take the water. Here, in Cincinnati, at
times, it is liquid mud, and in the shops
there are no filters unless you, out of
your own meagre pay, purchase one.
Your employer has an up-to-date filter
or orders from the country natural
spring water, and it is delivered in
sealed bottles. He has the means of
going to the seashore to bathe, while
you jump into the canal, or the liquid
mud called the Ohio River. Verily, it

is true, these are interests in common,
but not enjoyed in common."

"Well," my young friend said, "at
present I can better my condition by
going from Cincinnati to Chicago or
some other city, where I can get better
wages." "My dear friend, even though
this was a fact, which is not the case,
but let us grant for argument sake, it
is so. Is it a condition to be desired?
Is it pleasant to have staring you in
the face the necessity of parting old
ties, leaving father, mother, and friends,
and making your home among stran-
gers, because the capitalist is not quite
so oppressive in one place as another?
Would it not be better to have condi-
tions so that you might live if you chose
in the place of your nativity all your
days, and enjoy all you produced?
Would this not be better than galav-
nating around the country on what is
in truth a wild goose chase (better con-
ditions under the present system)?"

He pulled out his watch, looked at
it, and said: "I must be going." I
could not sell him any literature, so I
gave him a copy of the Weekly People
and told him I wanted to see him at
our meeting often.

As I followed him with my eyes, my
mind redigested a story I once heard,
of a dear old soul that thought a great
deal, yet thought very little! This
unsophisticated old lady was sending
a trunk to a very dear brother-in-law,
and, after she had carefully packed this
trunk, she sat down and with great
mental labor indited a letter to her
brother-in-law informing him of the
fact, stating the date it was shipped,
and calculating the date of its arrival.
She wound up by telling him to be sure
and go immediately to the express of-
fice and ask for it. Then carefully
sealing the envelope she placed it in
the trunk, locked it and sent it on its
journey. This young man looks up the
spirit of '76 the same way. Is it any
wonder the poet wrote: "What fools
these mortals be."

B. S. Frayne.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROUSING MEETING

Held on West Side by Socialist Labor
Party.

The Ninth Assembly District, Socialist
Labor Party, held one of its most suc-
cessful open air meetings at the corner
of 35th street and Eighth avenue, July
19. Wm. Walters was the speaker. He
handled his subject in a firm and con-
vincing manner, showing the evolution
and workings of the capitalist system of
production, with its industrial and po-
litical fake reform movements as taught
by the Gompers and Mitchells in the A.
F. of L. and the Roosevelt, Bryans,
Hearsts, etc., in the Republican, Demo-
cratic and the other reform parties. The
speaker then urged the audience to think
and act for themselves; to read our lit-
erature in contrast to the capitalist writ-
ings they have been reading in the past;
to join and support the only genuine
Labor organizations, the Industrial
Workers of the World and the Socialist
Labor Party.

After thoroughly explaining the incar-
ceration and damnable treatment of the
leaders of the Industrial Workers of the
World, Moyer and Haywood, Walters
closed his speech.

James T. Hunter next addressed the
audience. He immediately sailed into
Hearst, whom he declared to be a cry
baby, beaten, horse, foot and dragoon
with the majority on his side, through
lack of economic organization to back
him. "If," the speaker said, "the Social-
ist Labor Party had received the number
of votes cast for Hearst, the other fellow
would never have taken the Mayor's
chair. The Socialist Labor Party would
call on an organization like the Indus-
trial Workers of the World to stop every
wheel from turning if the capitalists
would insist on seating their fraudulently
elected man.

Hunter further pointed out that the
industrial interests are the real power
behind all political offices; the political
power formerly dominating is gradually
fading into its proper significance;
furthermore that the time is rotten ripe
for a social revolution. Already the
model pillars of society, the Armours,
McCurdy's, Alexanders, Hydes, etc., are
tumbling.

Hunter made a hit when he stated that
already we have elected the President of
the Socialist Republic and the only gov-
ernment the working class should look
up to, in Charles O. Sherman and the
Industrial Workers of the World of
which he is President.

After touching upon the bogus reforms
the speaker called for questions. One
gave Hunter the chance to rip the A. F.
of L. from top to bottom. A member of
the newspaper drivers and carriers stuck
his union card in Hunter's face and

asked, "Do you carry the label on the
Daily People?"

Hunter's answer was: "We care for
no label except the I. W. W. label. Lab-
els, as a rule, are fakes to promote cer-
tain employing interests. We don't be-
lieve in them, unless positively genuine.
The label of a union affiliated with the
A. F. of L. is as much a fake as a label
on a can of Armour's poted chicken."

The large audience cheered. Thirty
signatures were secured and 15 to 20
pamphlets were sold including two on the
New Jersey Unity Conference.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Satur-
day, July 21, the following contributions
were received:

A. Hansen, New York.....	\$ 1.00
Jake Hill, Lowell, Ariz.....	2.00
A. Friend, Jacksonville, Ill.....	.50
Frank Hall, sr., New Orleans La.	.75
Section Phoenix, Ariz.....	5.00
W. West, Denver, Colo., per A.	
Gillhaus.....	.50
Geo. Fereh, New York City.....	3.00
August V. Westerlund, New	
York City.....	2.00
Miss Jennie Brandborg, Under-	
wood, N. Dak.....	.25

Total.....\$ 15.00
Previously acknowledged..... 2,848.10

Grand total.....\$2,863.10
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

CLEVELAND I. W. W. PIC